Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Year Book 1927

no.16
172.4 C29 1937

Kansas City
Public Library

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

This Volume is for

REFERENCE USE ONLY

7 27—6m—P

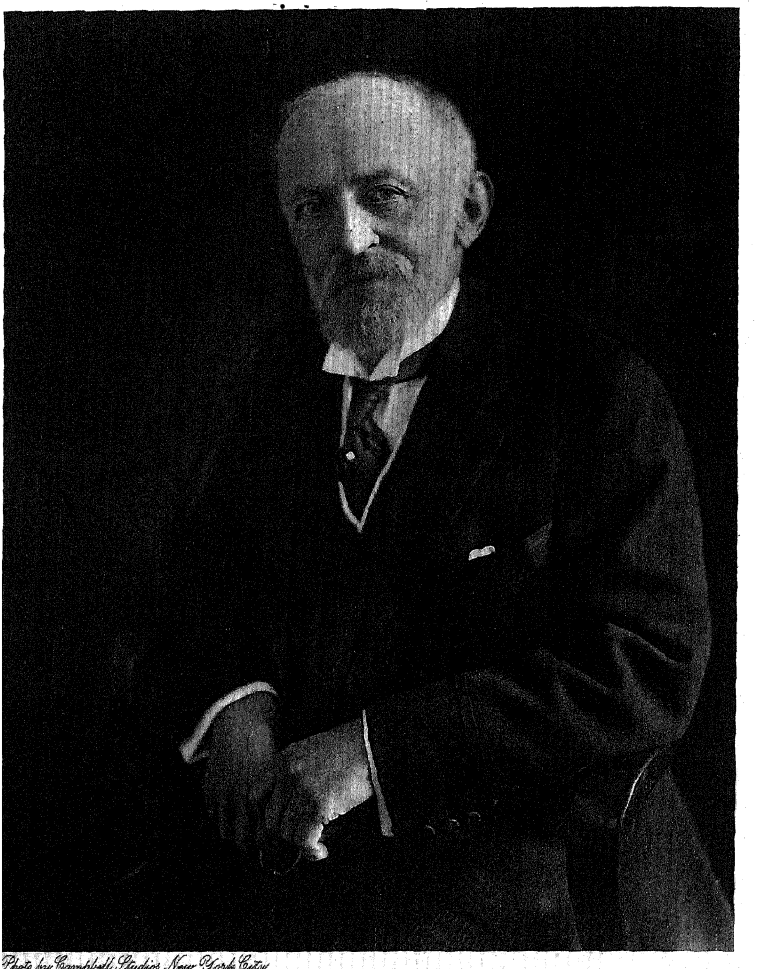


Photo by Campbell Studios New York City

Oscar S. Straus

December 23, 1850 - May 3, 1926

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Founded December 14, 1910

YEAR BOOK, 1927
No. 16

WASHINGTON
PUBLISHED BY THE ENDOWMENT
1927

COPYRIGHT 1927
BY THE
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Reference

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AT THE RUMFORD PRESS, CONCORD, N. H.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Portrait of Oscar S. Straus ..... Frontispiece

Portrait of Friedrich Wieser ..... Facing p. 133

Trustees vi

Trustees, with their Offices and Terms of Service vii

Administration x

Divisional Organization xi

Mr. Carnegie's Letter to the Trustees 1

Acceptance of the Gift 4

Proposed Charter 6

By-Laws 9

Semi-Annual Report of the Executive Committee 15

Annual Report of the Executive Committee 16

Annual Report of the Secretary

- Financial statement 19
- Depository libraries 21
- Publications 24
- Distribution of publications 25
- The Library 25
- Requirements for appropriation 27
- Report of the Special Committee on Policy 28
- Reports of the Divisions 28
- Vacancies in the Board of Trustees 28
- Appendix: Sales and gratuitous distribution of Endowment publications, January 1–December 31, 1926 29

Annual Report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education

- Introduction 35
- Administration of the Division in the United States 37
- European trip of Professors of International Law and Relations 38
- Briarcliff Conference 41
- Interparliamentary Union 43
- Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Library Association 44
- Sixth International Congress of Philosophy 45
- Geneva Institute of International Relations 46
- International Relations Course at Columbia University 46
- Institute of International Education 48
- American Peace Society 48
- International Mind Alcoves 48
- International Relations Clubs 52

PAGE

International Conciliation ... 55
Interamerican Section ... 58
Administration of the Division in Europe ... 59
Comité d'Administration ... 59
Lectures in cooperation with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales ... 59
Chaire Carnegie ... 60
L'Esprit International ... 60
Reception of foreign visitors ... 61
Conciliation Internationale ... 61
Cooperation with England ... 62
Cooperation with Germany ... 62
Special contingency allotments ... 62
Special correspondents ... 63
International visits ... 63
Planning and Parks Conference ... 63
British Medical Students to America ... 64
Rumanians to America ... 65
Endowment Trustees abroad ... 66

Annual Report of the Director of the Division of International Law

Introduction ... 69
Institute of International Law ... 69
American Institute of International Law ... 72
Hague Academy of International Law ... 75
Teaching of international law ... 79
Fellowships in international law ... 79
Classics of International Law ... 81
Publications of the Division ... 85
Subventions to journals of international law ... 88
Subventions to international law societies ... 94
Aid to international law treatises and collections ... 95
Conclusion ... 101

Annual Report of the Director of the Division of Economics and History ... 103

Report of Progress of the Economic and Social History of the World War

General Summary ... 113
British Series ... 115
Austrian and Hungarian Series ... 116
Belgian Series ... 117
Bulgaria ... 117
Czechoslovak Series ... 118
French Series ... 118
German Series ... 119
Greece ... 121
Italian Series ... 121
Netherlands Series ... 121
Japanese Series ... 122
Rumanian Series ... 122
Russian Series ... 122
Scandinavian Series ... 124

PAGE

Yugoslav Series 124
American Series 124
Translated and Abridged Series 124
Extracts from Press Reviews 125
In Memoriam: Friedrich Wieser 133

Report of the Treasurer, June 30, 1926 135

Report of the Auditors 143

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation 144

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, December 2, 1926 147

In Memoriam: Oscar S. Straus 149

Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, April 29, 1927 151

Report of the Special Committee on Policy 153

List of Depository Libraries and Institutions 161

List of Publications 173

Index 195

Trustees

ROBERT S. BROOKINGS
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
JOHN W. DAVIS
FREDERIC A. DELANO
LAWTON B. EVANS
AUSTEN G. FOX
ROBERT A. FRANKS
CHARLES S. HAMLIN
HOWARD HEINZ
DAVID JAYNE HILL
ALFRED HOLMAN
WILLIAM M. HOWARD
ROBERT LANSING
FRANK O. LOWDEN
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
DWIGHT W. MORROW
ROBERT E. OLDS
EDWIN B. PARKER
LEROY PERCY
WILLIAM A. PETERS
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
ELIHU ROOT
JAMES BROWN SCOTT
JAMES R. SHEFFIELD
MAURICE S. SHERMAN
JAMES T. SHOTWELL
SILAS H. STRAWN

Officers

President, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Vice President, ROBERT LANSING
Secretary, JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Assistant Secretary, GEORGE A. FINCH
Treasurer, ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
Assistant Treasurer, FREDERIC A. DELANO

Executive Committee

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, *Chairman*
JAMES BROWN SCOTT, *Secretary*
AUSTEN G. FOX
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
ELIHU ROOT
JAMES T. SHOTWELL

Finance Committee

ROBERT A. FRANKS, *Chairman*
FREDERIC A. DELANO
DWIGHT W. MORROW

Division of Intercourse and Education

Director, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

Division of International Law

Director, JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Division of Economics and History

Director, JAMES T. SHOTWELL

Trustees, with their Offices and Terms of Service

1910–1927

BACON, ROBERT, Trustee	1913–1919
BANCROFT, EDGAR A., Trustee	1918–1925
Member, Finance Committee	1920–1925
BROOKINGS, ROBERT S., Trustee	1910–
BURKE, THOMAS, Trustee	1910–1925
BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY, Trustee	1910–
Member, Executive Committee	1911–
Director, Division of Intercourse and Education	1911–
President	1925–
Chairman, Executive Commitee	1925–
CADWALADER, JOHN L., Trustee	1910–1914
CHOATE, JOSEPH H., Trustee	1910–1917
Vice President	1911–1917
DAVIS, JOHN W., Trustee	1921–
DELANO, FREDERIC A., Trustee	1920–
Assistant Treasurer	1923–
Member, Finance Committee	1923–
DODGE, CLEVELAND H., Trustee	1910–1919
ELIOT, CHARLES W., Trustee	1910–1919
EVANS, LAWTON B., Trustee	1926–
FOSTER, ARTHUR WILLIAM, Trustee	1910–1925
FOSTER, JOHN W., Trustee	1910–1917
Member, Executive Committee	1911
FOX, AUSTEN G., Trustee	1910–
Member, Executive Committee	1911–
FRANKS, ROBERT A., Trustee	1910–
Member, Finance Committee	1911–
Chairman, Finance Committee	1921–
GRAY, GEORGE, Trustee	1915–1925
Vice President	1918–1925
HAMLIN, CHARLES S., Trustee	1923–
HEINZ, HOWARD, Trustee	1926–
HILL, DAVID JAYNE, Trustee	1918–
HOLMAN, ALFRED, Trustee	1920–
HOWARD, WILLIAM M., Trustee	1910–
LANSING, ROBERT, Trustee	1920–
Vice President	1926–

LOWDEN, FRANK O., Trustee 1923–
MATHER, SAMUEL, Trustee 1910–1919
Member, Finance Committee 1911–1919
MONTAGUE, ANDREW J., Trustee 1910–
Member, Executive Committee 1911–
Assistant Treasurer 1917–1923
Treasurer 1923–
MORROW, DWIGHT W., Trustee 1925–
Member, Finance Committee 1925–
OLDS, ROBERT E., Trustee 1925–
PAGE, ROBERT NEWTON, Trustee 1920–1925
PARKER, EDWIN B., Trustee 1926–
PERCY, LE ROY, Trustee 1925–
PERKINS, GEORGE W., Trustee 1910–1920
Chairman, Finance Committee 1911–1920
PETERS, WILLIAM A., Trustee 1926–
PRITCHETT, HENRY S., Trustee 1910–
Member, Executive Committee 1911–
ROOT, ELIHU, Trustee 1910–
President 1910–1925
Chairman, Executive Committee 1911–1925
Member, Executive Committee 1925–
SCHMIDLAPP, JACOB G., Trustee 1910–1919
SCOTT, JAMES BROWN, Trustee 1910–
Secretary 1910–
Member, Executive Committee 1911–
Director, Division of International Law 1911–
SEVERANCE, CORDENIO A., Trustee 1918–1925
SHEFFIELD, JAMES R., Trustee 1919–
Member, Finance Committee 1920–1923
Member, Executive Committee 1923–1927
SHERMAN, MAURICE S., Trustee 1926–
SHOTWELL, JAMES THOMSON, General Editor, Economic and Social History of the World War 1919–
Director, Division of Economics and History 1924–
Trustee 1925–
Member, Executive Committee 1927–
SLAYDEN, JAMES L., Trustee 1910–1924
SMILEY, ALBERT K., Trustee 1910–1912
STRAUS, OSCAR S., Trustee 1910–1926
STRAWN, SILAS H., Trustee 1926–
SUTHERLAND, GEORGE, Trustee 1920–1925
TAYLOR, CHARLES L., Trustee 1910–1922

TOWER, CHARLEMAGNE, Trustee 1910–1923
Member, Executive Committee 1911–1923
Treasurer 1912–1923
WHITE, ANDREW D., Trustee 1910–1918
WILLIAMS, JOHN SHARP, Trustee 1910–1922
WOODWARD, ROBERT S., Trustee 1910–1924
WRIGHT, LUKE E., Trustee 1910–1918

ADMINISTRATION

Secretary, JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Assistant Secretary, GEORGE A. FINCH
Office, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Telephone, Main 3428
Cable, Interpax, Washington

DIVISIONAL ORGANIZATION

I

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Director, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Assistant to the Director, HENRY S. HASKELL
Division Assistant, AMY HEMINWAY JONES
Office, 405 West 117th Street, New York City
Telephone, Cathedral, 4560—*Cable*, Interpax, New York

Special Correspondents

SIR WILLIAM J. COLLINS, M.P., London, England
JEAN EFREMOFF, Paris, France (Russia)
F. W. FOERSTER, ZURICH, Switzerland (Germany)
HELLMUT VON GERLACH, Berlin, Germany
EDOARDO GIRETTI, Bricherasio, Piedmont, Italy
CHRISTIAN L. LANGE, Geneva, Switzerland
DAVID MITRANY, London, England (Southeastern Europe)
TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKA, Tokyo, Japan

Centre Européen

COMITÉ D'ADMINISTRATION

PAUL APPELL, France, *President*
MORITZ J. BONN, Germany
GUILLAUME FATIO, Switzerland
ALFRED G. GARDINER, Great Britain
ANDRÉ HONNORAT, FRANCE
GEORGES LECHARTIER, France
HENRI LICHTENBERGER, France
GILBERT MURRAY, Great Britain
ALFRED NERINCX, Belgium
NICOLAS S. POLITIS, Greece
E. VON PRITTWITZ UND GAFFRON, Germany
JOSEPH REDLICH, Austria
COUNT CARLO SFORZA, Italy

Directeur-Adjoint, EARLE B. BABCOCK
Secrétaire Générale, MLLE M. TH. PEYLADE
Auditeur, TH. RUYSSEN
Bureau, 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France
Téléphone, Fleurus 53.77—*Adresse télégraphique*, Interpax, Paris

CONSEIL D'HONNEUR

BARON THEODOR ADELSWÄRD, Atvidaberg, Stocksund, Sweden.

Member of the Second Chamber of the Riksdag of Sweden; former Swedish Minister to Paris; former Minister of Foreign Affairs; member of the Permanent Commission of the Scandinavian States for the Organization of International Justice.

GUSTAV ADOR, Cologny, near Geneva, Switzerland.

Member of the Federal Swiss Council; former President of the Swiss Confederation; former President of the Red Cross of Geneva; former President of the League of the Societies of the Red Cross; President of the International Financial Conference at Brussels, September, 1920.

PAUL APPELL, La Sorbonne, Paris, France.

Docteur ès Sciences; member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction; during the war President of Secours National Français; former President of the University of Paris; President of the Executive Committee of the French Association for the League of Nations since November 10, 1918.

FRANCISCO LEON DE LA BARRA (Mexico), Paris, France.

Delegate from Mexico to the Second Hague Conference; Mexican Ambassador at Washington, 1910; Provisional President of Mexico in 1911; Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, 1913; diplomatic Mexican representative to France until 1920.

E. BENEŠ, Department of Foreign Affairs, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Professor of Political Economy at the Academy of Commerce; Professor of Sociology at the University of Prague, 1910; Director of *La Nation Tchèque*, 1917; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1918; delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919; delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1920–1921; President of the Council of Ministers, 1921.

SIR WILLIAM J. COLLINS, 1 Albert Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N. W., England.

K. C. V. O., M. D., B. Sc. (Lond.) F. R. C. S., (Eng.); member of the House of Commons, 1906–1910 and 1916–1918; chairman of the London County Council, 1897–1898; Vice Chancellor of the University of London, 1907–1909 and 1911–1912; Fellow and Senator of the University; member of various Royal Commissions and Select and Departmental Committees, and three times British Plenipotentiary at the Hague International Opium Conferences; chairman of the Civil Service Arbitration Board.

MGR. SIMON DEPLOIGE, 1 rue des Flamands, Louvain, Belgium.

Professor of Law at the University of Louvain since 1893; President, L'Institut Supérieur de Philosophie since 1906; member of the Council of the Belgian Association for the League of Nations; Commissioner General, L'Œuvre Internationale de Louvain; Director, *Annales de l'Institut supérieur de philosophie.*

RT. HON. LORD JUSTICE MERRIVALE, 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E. C., England.

Member of the House of Commons, 1900–1906, 1910–1918; Treasurer of Gray's Inn, 1908; Attorney General to the Prince of Wales, 1915; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1916–1918; Lord Justice of Appeal since 1918.

JEAN EFREMOFF, Tavritcheskaja 3, Leningrad, Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics; now at Berne, Switzerland.

Former member of the Duma; member of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union; founder of the Peace Society of Petrograd.

F. W. FOERSTER, Hotel Balances, Lucerne, Switzerland.

Formerly Professor at the University of Munich, now at the University of Lausanne.

HELLMUT VON GERLACH, Genthinenstrasse 22, Berlin, W., Germany.

Author and journalist; member of the Reichstag, 1903–1906; former Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior; founder and president of Bund-Neues Vaterland; Director of *Die Welt am Montag.*

EDOARDO GIRETTI, Bricherasio, Piedmont, Italy.

Doctor of Laws; contributor to *Journal des Economistes;* former Deputy to the Italian Chamber, 1914–1919; Secretary General for Italy of the Conciliation Internationale.

JUSTIN GODART, 9 Quai Voltaire, Paris, France.

Doctor of Laws; professor at L'Ecole La Martinière of Lyons, 1898–1905; deputy from the Rhône since 1902; former Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies; former Assistant State Secretary for Military Hygiene, 1915–1917; former Minister of Labor.

SIR SAMUEL JOHN GURNEY HOARE, 18 Cadogan Gardens, London, England.

Member of the House of Commons; President of the London Fire Brigade Committee; member of the Royal Commission on Civil Service; Lieutenant Colonel in the King's Own Norfolk Yeomanry.

HANS J. HORST, Oskarsgaten 60, Oslo, Norway.

Professor and publicist; formerly Director of the Gymnasium at Tromsö; member of the Storthing, 1889–1900; President of the Lagthing, 1900–1903; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; member of the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

PAUL HYMANS, Chamber of Representatives, Brussels, Belgium.

Member of the Chamber of Representatives since May, 1900; Minister of State since August 2, 1914; member of the Royal Academy of Belgium; Professor and Honorary President of the Free University of Belgium; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1918–1920; Minister of Economic Interests, 1917; Minister from Belgium to Great Britain, 1915–1917; delegate from Belgium to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919; President of the Plenary Assembly of the League of Nations, 1920; President of the Council of the League of Nations, 1922.

WELLINGTON KOO, Legation of China, London, England.

Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, 1913; Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, 1915; Minister to the United States, 1916–1920; Minister to Great Britain, 1920–; former President of the Council of the League of Nations.

HENRI LA FONTAINE, 11 Square Vergote, Brussels, Belgium.

Professor of International Law; Senator; Director of the International Bibliographical Institute; Secretary of the Belgian Society for Peace and Arbitration since 1889; former President of the Bureau International de la Paix at Berne; member of the Interparliamentary Union; Director of l'Office Central des Associations Internationales at Brussels; delegate from Belgium to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1920.

ALFRED LAGERHEIM, Regeringsgatan 66, Stockholm, Sweden.

Formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs.

LOU TSENG-TSIANG, Waichiao Pu, Peking, China.

Minister of Foreign Affairs; delegate from China to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907; formerly Minister from China to Russia; delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919.

COUNT ALBERT VON MENSDORFF, 3 Minoritenplatz, Vienna, 1, Austria.

Attaché of the Austrian Embassy at Paris, 1886; at London, 1889; at St. Petersburg, 1895; Counselor of Embassy and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, 1903; Ambassador at London, 1904–1914; member of the House of Lords, 1917; representative of Austria in the Plenary Assembly of the League of Nations, 1920–1921.

TSUNEJIRO MIYAOKA, No. 1 Yuraku-cho Itchome, Kojimachiku, Tokyo, Japan.

International lawyer; Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, 1894; First Secretary of the Legation at Berlin, 1894–1900; Minister Resident and Senior Counselor of the Department of Foreign Affairs, 1900–1906; Counselor of the Embassy at Washington, 1906–1908; Minister Plenipotentiary and resigned, 1909.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN, Lysaker, near Oslo, Norway.

Explorer; Professor of Oceanography at the University of Oslo; Minister from Norway to London, 1906–1908; High Commissioner of the League of Nations for the repatriation of prisoners and for aid to the starving people of Russia.

OTFRIED NIPPOLD, Saarlouis.

Formerly Professor of International Law at the University of Berne; President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Territory of the Saar.

MINORU OKA, 276 Sankōcho-Shirokane-Shiba, Tokyo, Japan.

Former director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Department of Agriculture and Commerce; member of Colonial Investigation Committee, Internal Economic Conference and Central Sanitary Association; delegate from Japan to the Labor Commission and the Commission on Commercial Treaties at the Paris Peace Conference; delegate to the Labor Conference at Washington; delegate to the Economic Commission of the League of Nations; since 1919 lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University, College of Commerce, and Nippon University.

ALBERTO D'OLIVEIRA, Consul General of Portugal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Former Consul General of Portugal at Berlin; former Minister from Portugal to Switzerland; delegate from Portugal to the Hague Conference in 1907; formerly Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General in Morocco.

COMTE DE PENHA-GARCIA, Villa "Le Grillon," 28 Chemin des Cottages, Geneva, Switzerland.

Formerly Minister of Finance of Portugal, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies of Portugal, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

JOSEPH REDLICH, Armbrüstergasse 15, Vienna, Austria.

Imperial Administrator of Brünn, 1891; Assistant Judge in the Court of Justice in Vienna, 1893; Professor of Political Science at the University of Vienna, 1906; Professor of Finance at Harvard University, 1906; member of the Moravian Diet and of the High Austrian Parliament, 1907.

CHARLES RICHET, 15 rue de l'Université, Paris, France.

Professor of Physiology in the University of Paris; member of the Academy of Medicine; President of Société Française pour l'Arbitrage entre les Nations; President of the Council of Direction of the review *La Paix par le Droit.*

FRANCESCO RUFFINI, The Senate, Rome, Italy.

Senator; Professor of History at the University of Turin; former Minister of Public Instruction; President for 1922 of the International Union of Associations for the League of Nations.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE SAMAD KHAN MONTAZOS SALTANEH (Persia), 64 Avenue Malakoff, Paris, France.

Minister of Persia at Paris; delegate from Persia to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

RT. HON. BARON SHAW OF DUNFERMLINE, 1 Palace Gate, London, W. 8, England.

Advocate, 1875, Advocate-Depute, 1886; Solicitor General, Scotland, 1894–1895; member of Parliament, 1892–1909; member of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scottish education; President of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on the Dublin riots, 1914.

COSME DE LA TORRIENTE Y PERAZA, Malecón 90, Habana, Cuba, and Villa Estela, Avenue de la Reine Victoria, Biarritz, France.

Colonel of the Cuban Liberating Army; former Ambassador of Cuba to the United States of America; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; President of the Permanent Cuban Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations; President of the Fourth Assembly of the League of Nations, 1923; ex-Secretary of State; former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; ex-Senator (from Matanzas Province), and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate.

W. F. TREUB, 23 Scheveningsche Weg, The Hague, Holland.

Professor at the University of Amsterdam; member of the First Chamber of the States-General; former Minister of Finance.

ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, Athens, Greece.

Deputy to the Cretan Assembly, 1888; President of the National Cretan Assembly from 1897; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1904; Prime Minister of Greece, 1905–1915; delegate from Greece to the Peace Conference, 1919.

ANDRÉ WEISS, 8 Place de Breteuil, Paris, France.

Professor of International Law at the University of Paris; jurisconsult for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vice President of Société Française pour l'Arbitrage entre les Nations; member of the Institute of International Law since 1887; Vice President of the Institute in 1912; technical adviser to the French delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919; member of the Permanent Court at The Hague; Vice President of the Permanent Court of Justice of the League of Nations, 1922.

II

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Director, JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Assistant Director, GEORGE A. FINCH
Division Assistant, HENRY G. CROCKER
Office, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Telephone, Main 3428
Cable, Interpax, Washington

General Adviser to the Division of International Law

L'INSTITUT DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL

through a special Consultative Committee elected for this purpose

ENRICO L. CATELLANI, Italy.

Jurisconsult; Senator; Professor of International Law at the University of Padua.

GREGERS W. W. GRAM, Norway.

Statesman and publicist; formerly Minister of State; member of the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration; formerly judge of Mixed Courts of Egypt; arbiter in well-known international controversies, beginning with the Bering Sea Arbitration of 1892.

KNUT HJALMAR LEONARD HAMMARSKJÖLD, Sweden.

Governor of the Province of Upsala; member of the First Chamber of the Diet; formerly Swedish Minister to Copenhagen; formerly Minister of Justice; formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs; formerly Minister of Worship and Public Instruction; formerly President of the Court of Appeals of Jonköping; formerly Professor on the faculty of law of Upsala; arbiter in international controversies; delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

WILHELM KAUFMANN, Germany.

Professor of International Law at the University of Berlin.

BARON ALBÉRIC ROLIN, Belgium.

Publicist, educator and judge; Honorary President of the Institute of International Law; Secretary General of the Hague Academy of International Law; Professor Emeritus of the University of Ghent.

COUNT MICHEL J. C. ROSTWOROWSKI, Poland.

Doctor of Law; Professor of International Law at the University of Cracow and Rector of the University; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

LEO STRISOWER, Austria.

Lawyer; Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna; formerly President of the Institute of International Law.

CHARLES ANDRÉ WEISS, France.

Member of the Institute of France; Professor of International Law at the University of Paris; formerly Legal Adviser to Ministry for Foreign Affairs; formerly President of the Institute of International Law; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Judge and Vice President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague; technical adviser to the French delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919.

Classics of International Law

General Editor, JAMES BROWN SCOTT, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Bibliothèque Internationale Française

Under the direction of NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER *and* JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Academy of International Law at The Hague

ESTABLISHED WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Members of the Curatorium

ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, Chile.

Counselor of Chilean Legation in Paris; formerly member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; delegate to the Third, Fourth and Fifth Pan American Conferences; formerly Professor of International Law at the University of Santiago; member of the Institute of International Law; Secretary General of the American Institute of International Law; member of the Commission of Jurists meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1927 for the codification of international law.

DIONISIO ANZILOTTI, Italy.

Formerly Professor of International Law at the University of Rome; Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice; member of the Institute of International Law; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

BARON DESCAMPS, Belgium.

Vice President of the Senate; Professor at the University of Louvain; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; delegate to the First Hague Peace Conference; formerly Minister of Arts and Sciences; formerly President of the Interparliamentary Union; formerly President of the Institute of International Law; technical expert of the Belgian delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919.

KNUT HJALMAR LEONARD HAMMARSKJÖLD, Sweden.

Governor of the Province of Upsala; member of the First Chamber of the Diet; formerly Swedish Minister to Copenhagen; formerly Minister of Justice; formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; formerly Minister of Worship and Public Instruction; formerly President of the Court of Appeals of Jonköping; formerly professor on the faculty of law of Upsala; arbiter in international controversies; member of the Institute of International Law; delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

TH. HEEMSKERK, The Netherlands.

Minister of Justice of the Netherlands; President of the State Commission for Private International Law; member of the Council of State; formerly Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; delegate to Third International Conference on Private International Law; Curator of the Free University of Amsterdam.

CHARLES LYON-CAEN, France.

Permanent Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute of France; honorary dean of the law faculty of the University of Paris; former President and honorary member of the Institute of International Law; President of the Curatorium.

LORD PHILLIMORE, England.

Member of the House of Lords; Chairman of Naval Prize Tribunal; formerly Lord Justice of Appeal and Privy Councilor; member of the Institute of International Law.

NICOLAS S. POLITIS, Greece.

Minister of Greece at Paris; honorary professor on the law faculty of the University of Paris; formerly Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; formerly Vice President of the Institute of International Law; Vice President of the Curatorium.

WALTHER SCHÜCKING, Germany.

Professor of Law at the Berlin School of Commerce; member of the Reichstag; member of the Institute of International Law; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, United States.

President of the Institute of International Law; President of the American Institute of International Law; Honorary Editor in Chief of the *American Journal of International Law;* technical delegate to the Second Hague Peace Conference; counsel in the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague; formerly Solicitor for the Department of State; special adviser to the Department of State in matters arising out of the European War, 1914–1917; Chairman of the United States Joint State and Navy Neutrality Board, 1914–1917; delegate of the United States to the Second Pan American Scientific Conference, held in Washington in 1916; technical adviser to the American delegation to the Peace Conference at Paris, 1919; legal adviser to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament; delegate of the United States to the Third Pan American Scientific Conference, held at Lima in 1924–1925; delegate of the United States to the Commission of Jurists meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1927 for the codification of international law.

LEO STRISOWER, Austria.

Lawyer; Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna; formerly President of the Institute of International Law.

BARON MICHEL DE TAUBE, Russia.

Dean of the Law Faculty of the Russian Scientific Institute in Berlin; formerly professor at the University of Petrograd; formerly Assistant to the Minister of Public Instruction of Russia; formerly Councilor of State; formerly member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; member of the Institute of International Law.

III

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Director, JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL
Division Assistant, PAULINE STEARNS
Office, 405 West 117th Street, New York City
Telephone, Cathedral 4560
Cable, Interpax, New York

Economic and Social History of the World War

JAMES THOMSON SHOTWELL, *General Editor and ex-officio Member of the National Boards*, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

Editorial Board for Great Britain

SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, K.C.B., *Chairman.*

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Food (1919); Assistant Secretary General to the Ministry of Munitions (1915–1916); Director of Labor Exchanges, Board of Trade (1909–1916); Director of London School of Economics and Political Science.

H. W. C. DAVIS, C.B.E.

Adviser, War Trade Intelligence Department from 1916; Fellow and Tutor of Baliol College, Oxford; historian and economist.

THOMAS JONES, LL.D.

Acting Secretary to the War Cabinet; Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet from 1919; formerly Professor of Economics at Glasgow University; Governor, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; Governor of National Library of Wales.

J. M. KEYNES, C.B.

Adviser to the Treasury (1915–1919); Editor, *Economic Journal*, since 1912; principal representative of the Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference, and deputy for the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Supreme Economic Council (1919).

FRANCIS W. HIRST.

Formerly Editor of the *Economist;* author and publicist.

W. R. SCOTT, PH.D., LITT.D., HON. LL.D.

Fellow of the British Academy; Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy in the University of Glasgow since 1915; Chairman of the British Association Committees on Credit and Employment (1915–1918); member, Committees on Housing, Rural Transport and Cooperative Credit.

Editorial Board for France

CHARLES GIDE, *Chairman.*

Professor of Political Economy at the Collège de France; formerly Professor at the Universities of Montpellier and of Paris (Faculté de Droit).

ARTHUR FONTAINE.

Directeur du Travail, Ministry of Labor; President of the Commission of the Saar Valley; President, Governing Body, International Labor Office; Director of Labor during the war.

HENRI HAUSER.

Professor of History in the University of Paris; Chief of Section in the Ministry of Commerce during the war; member, Government Committee of Research.

CHARLES RIST.

Professor of Political Economy at the University of Paris (Faculté de Droit); member of Committee of Research appointed by the French Government during the war to analyze economic conditions.

Editor for Belgium

H. PIRENNE.

Professor, formerly Rector, University of Ghent; Historian of Belgium; President of the Royal Commission on War Records; President, Union Académique Internationale (of the Learned Societies of Europe).

Editorial Board for Austria-Hungary

[1] FRIEDRICH FREIHERR VON WIESER, *Chairman for Austria.*

Professor of Political Economy in the University of Vienna; formerly Minister of Commerce for Austria.

GUSTAV GRATZ, *Editor for Hungary.*

Minister of Foreign Affairs for Hungary; formerly Minister of Hungary at Vienna; Minister of Finance (with Czernin) during the war.

RICHARD RIEDL.

Austrian Minister to Germany; Chief of Section of the Ministry of Commerce; General Commission for War and Reconstruction.

[1] Died July 26, 1926.

RICHARD SCHÜLLER.
Chief of the Economic Section of the Austrian Foreign Office; formerly Chief of Section of the Ministry of Commerce.

CLEMENS FREIHERR VON PIRQUET.
Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Vienna; General Commissioner for Austria for the American Relief; Head of the Children's Hospital, Vienna.

Editorial Board for Italy

LUIGI EINAUDI, *Chairman.*
Professor of Finance at the University of Turin; member of the Italian Senate; Editor, *La Riforma Sociale.*

PASQUALE JANNACCONE.
Professor of Statistics at the University of Turin; formerly Professor of Political Economy and General Secretary of the International Institute of Agriculture; Editor, *Biblioteca dell' Economista;* Associate Editor, *La Riforma Sociale.*

UMBERTO RICCI.
Professor of Statistics at the University of Pisa; Chief of the Statistical Section of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Editorial Board for the Baltic Countries

HARALD WESTERGAARD, *Chairman.*
Professor of Political Science and Statistics at the University of Copenhagen.

ELI HECKSCHER.
Of the High School of Commerce of Stockholm.

Editor for the Netherlands

H. B. GREVEN.
Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at the University of Leyden.

Editorial Board for Germany

CARL JOSEPH MELCHIOR, *Chairman.*
Banker and lawyer; German financial expert at Versailles, 1918, etc.

ALBRECHT MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, *Secretary.*
Geheimer Hofrat; Professor of International Law and of German Civil Law at University of Hamburg; editor, publications of the German Foreign Office, etc.

HERMANN BÜCHER.
Representative of German industrial capitalists; Directing Manager of Union of German Industries.

CARL DUISBERG.
Chemical and industrial specialist; President, Friedrich Bayer and Co., manufacturers of chemical dyes.

MAX SERING.
Professor of Political Economy in the University of Berlin; President of the Scientific Commission of the German War Office, 1915–1918.

Editor for Rumania

DAVID MITRANY.
Foreign Editor, *Manchester Guardian Commercial;* correspondent for Rumania of Royal Society of Literature; contributor to the *Oxford Pamphlets,* etc.

Editors for Russia

(On the history of the period prior to the Bolshevik Revolution)

[1] SIR PAUL VINOGRADOFF.
Corpus professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University.

MICHAEL FLORINSKY, *Associate Editor.*

Japanese Research Committee

BARON Y. SAKATANI, *Chairman.*
Formerly Minister of Finance, Tokyo, Japan, formerly Mayor of Tokyo.

GOTARO OGAWA.
Professor of Finance at the University of Kioto.

[1] Died December 19, 1925.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LETTER TO THE TRUSTEES

December 14, 1910.

GENTLEMEN: I hav transferd to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administerd by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believ that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22, 1910:

"I hav noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally, I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referd to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonord word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonord another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics can not afford to hav any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper mesures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroly and douting not.

The judge who presides over a case in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a law-breaker and as

such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the first Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

> Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means [resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890; House, April 3, 1890].

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view [Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, Foreign Relations, 1893, 346, 352].

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1899; the second Hague Conference of 1907; and eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of the Parliament of Britain, hedded by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that mite arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Olney in 1897. It faild of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believ that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or redy to agree to another of similar character, so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not hav to wait long for other nations to join, and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may hav diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respectiv internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to giv effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein exprest and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees hav power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or nonaction as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They hav power to fill vacancies or to add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurd in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or dauter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevaild upon to accept.

Lines of future action can not be wisely laid down. Many may hav to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leav to them the widest discretion as to the mesures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-cald civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced, or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determin how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly; for now we know that man was created, not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon erth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselvs from time to time, from age to age, how they can best help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your harty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Witness:

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE.

MARGARET CARNEGIE.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GIFT

On the date of Mr. Carnegie's letter, the Board of Trustees designated by him, met in Washington, and Mr. Choate addressed Mr. Carnegie and the members of the Board as follows:

> Mr. President, I suppose the first business in order would be the formal acceptance of this remarkable gift from Mr. Carnegie. It is impossible for me, or I think for anyone, to find adequate words to express our appreciation and gratitude for this wonderful gift. Mr. Carnegie has been known for many years now as a great benefactor to his race and the whole civilized world is covered with proofs of his beneficence. Great trusts that he has established for the benefit of mankind have already demonstrated the wisdom of his designs and his gifts; but in this enterprise for peace which he has undertaken, he has in my judgment attempted the most difficult, as well as the most far reaching and beneficent, of all his works.
>
> Twenty years ago such a proposition as he has made in the remarkable paper that he has read would have been received with wonder and incredulity, and would have been regarded as hopeless and impossible; but enormous progress has been made in those twenty years, and very largely by his personal influence. Twelve years ago, when the Emperor of Russia first proposed that the nations of the earth should assemble by their accredited representatives to consider the question of peace and disarmament or mitigation and regulation of armament, the proposition was received almost with contempt in many countries of the world; but when that body assembled—there is nobody who can tell us better than Dr. White about that—it made immense progress in the direction of peace and harmony among nations. Eight years afterwards, when under your direction, Mr. Chairman, we went again to The Hague for the same purpose, still further progress was made, and by the result of those two assemblages, as the result also of the cultivation of public opinion in favor of peace, among all civilized nations, this proposed gift of Mr. Carnegie is not only made possible but the promise of it is to my mind absolutely certain.
>
> At the same time I think it may be regarded as the most difficult work that he has yet entrusted to any board of trustees or has himself undertaken. That it is sure to come in the end, no reasonable man can doubt; but anyone who has attempted any work in this direction knows the enormous difficulties that lie in the way, in the prejudices, the interests and the determination of the various great nations of the world. I will not attempt to enlarge upon the subject. I am sure that we shall devote our best endeavors to carry out the object that Mr. Carnegie has expressed in his letter of gift, and that among our first objects will certainly be to promote what he has evidently so much at heart, and what he is so absolutely assured will be hailed with cordial welcome on the other side of the border—the ratification of the treaty that he has referred to between England and the United States—for I am satisfied that if those two nations are bound together in terms of

lasting friendship and peace it would go far to secure the peace of the whole world. I therefore offer this resolution of acceptance:

Resolved, That the Trust Fund, for the promotion of peace, specified in the instrument subscribed to and delivered this day by Mr. Andrew Carnegie be and it is hereby accepted for the purposes prescribed by the donor.

Resolved, That in undertaking to hold and use, in trust, this munificent gift for the benefit of mankind, the Trustees are moved by a deep sense of the sincere and noble spirit of humanity which inspires the donor of the Fund. They feel that all thoughtful men and women should be grateful to him, and should be glad to aid, so far as lies within their power, towards the accomplishment of the much-to-be-desired end upon which he has fixed his hopes, and to which he desires to contribute. They are not unmindful of the delicacy and difficulty involved in dealing with so great a sum, for such a purpose, wisely and not mischievously, and in ways which shall be practical and effective. They accept the Trust in the belief that, although, doubtless, many mistakes may be made, great and permanent good can be accomplished.

The Secretary, at the direction of the Chairman, called the name of each Trustee, in order that the Trust might be accepted personally by each Trustee present, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chairman then declared that by these acceptances the persons present were constituted Trustees under the instrument of the gift, with the powers and obligations specified therein.

PROPOSED CHARTER
APPROVED IN THE BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION [1]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, namely, Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, their associates and successors, duly chosen, are hereby incorporated and declared to be a body corporate of the District of Columbia by the name of the "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace," and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SECTION 2. That the objects of the corporation shall be to advance the cause of peace among nations, to hasten the abolition of international war, and to encourage and promote a peaceful settlement of international differences, and, in particular—

(a) To promote a thorough and scientific investigation and study of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent and avoid it.

(b) To aid in the development of international law, and a general agreement of the rules thereof, and the acceptance of the same among nations.

(c) To diffuse information, and to educate public opinion regarding the causes, nature, and effects of war, and means for its prevention and avoidance.

(d) To establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice among the inhabitants of civilized countries.

(e) To cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of each other by the several nations.

(f) To promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes.

(g) To maintain, promote, and assist such establishments, organizations, associations, and agencies as shall be deemed necessary or useful in the accomplishment of the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

[1] H. R. 32084, Sixty-First Congress. The bill has not been reintroduced in subsequent Congresses.

(h) To take and hold such property, real or personal, and to invest and keep invested and receive and apply the income of such funds and to construct and maintain such buildings or establishments, as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute and develop the purposes of the corporation, or any of them.

(i) To do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the Trustees to promote the objects of the corporation.

With full power, however, to the Trustees hereinafter named, and their successors, from time to time, to modify the conditions and regulations under which the work shall be carried on, and the particular purposes to which the income shall be applied, so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the time: *Provided*, That the purposes of the corporation shall at all times be among the foregoing or kindred thereto.

SECTION 3. That the management and direction of the affairs of the corporation and the control and disposition of its property and funds shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, twenty-eight in number, to be composed of the following individuals: Robert S. Brookings, Thomas Burke, Nicholas Murray Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Joseph H. Choate, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles W. Eliot, Robert A. Franks, Arthur William Foster, John W. Foster, Austen G. Fox, William M. Howard, Samuel Mather, Andrew J. Montague, George W. Perkins, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schmidlapp, James Brown Scott, James L. Slayden, Albert K. Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, Charles L. Taylor, Charlemagne Tower, Andrew D. White, John Sharp Williams, Robert S. Woodward, Luke E. Wright, who shall constitute the first Board of Trustees. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise shall be filled by the remaining Trustees in such manner as shall be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws of the corporation. The persons so elected shall thereupon become Trustees and also members of the corporation.

SECTION 4. That the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the Trustees and committees thereof may be held elsewhere, as provided by the by-laws of the corporation.

SECTION 5. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to take, hold, and administer any securities, funds or property which may at any time be given, devised, or bequeathed to them or to the corporation for the purposes of the trust; with full power from time to time to adopt a common seal, to appoint such officers and agents, whether members of the Board of Trustees or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary for carrying on the business of the corporation, at such salaries or remuneration as the Trustees may deem proper; with full power to adopt by-laws and such rules or regulations as shall be deemed necessary to secure the safe and convenient transaction of the business of the corporation; and full power and discretion to invest any principal and deal with and expend the income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of the Trustees will best promote the objects hereinbefore set forth; and, in

general, to have and use all the powers and authority necessary and proper to promote such objects and carry out the purposes of the corporation. The Trustees shall have power to hold as investments any securities given, assigned, or transferred to them or to the corporation by any person, persons, or corporation, and to retain such investments, and to invest any sums or amounts from time to time in such securities and in such form and manner as may be permitted to trustees or to charitable or literary corporations for investment according to the laws of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, or Massachusetts, or any of them, or in such securities as may be authorized for investment by any deed of trust, or by any act or deed of gift or last will and testament.

SECTION 6. That all personal property and funds of the corporation held, or used, for the purposes thereof, pursuant to the provisions of this act, whether of principal or income, shall, so long as the same shall be so used, be exempt from taxation by the United States or any Territory or District thereof; *Provided*, That such exemption shall not apply to any property, principal or income, which shall not be held or used for the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 7. That the services of the Trustees, when acting as such, shall be gratuitous, but the corporation may provide for the reasonable expenses incurred by the Trustees in attending meetings or otherwise in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 8. That Congress may from time to time alter, repeal, or modify this act of incorporation, but no contract or individual right made or acquired shall thereby be divested or impaired.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ADOPTED MARCH 9, 1911

ARTICLE I

The Trustees

Section 1. Pending the incorporation of the Trustees, the business of the Trust shall be conducted by the Trustees as an unincorporated association, and shall be managed and controlled by the Board of Trustees, which shall consist of twenty-eight members, who shall hold office continuously and not for a stated term.

The name of the association shall be "Carnegie Endowment for International Peace."

Section 2. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Trustees, by ballot, by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at a meeting. No person shall be elected, however, who shall not have been nominated, in writing, by some member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before an annual or special meeting. A list of the persons so nominated, with the names of the proposers, shall be mailed to each member of the Board of Trustees twenty days before a meeting, and no other nomination shall be considered except by the unanimous consent of the Trustees present.

Section 3. In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

Section 4. No Trustee shall receive any compensation for his services as such.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

Section 1. The principal office of the association shall be in the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be held on the third Friday of April in each year.[1]

Section 2. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Executive Committee at such place as the Committee shall determine, by notice served personally upon or mailed to the usual address of each Trustee, twenty days prior to the meeting, as the names and addresses of such Trustees appear upon the books of the association.

A special meeting of the Board on the second Friday of November in each year shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of this section, for the transaction of such business as the Board shall determine upon, including any special appropriations that may be found necessary.[2]

[1] As amended December 12, 1912.

[2] As amended April 18, 1913.

SECTION 3. Special meetings shall be called by the president in the same manner upon the written request of seven members of the Board.

SECTION 4. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 5. The order of business at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of the notice of the meeting.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last annual or special meeting.
4. Reports of officers.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Election of officers and Trustees.
7. Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE III

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall be a president and a vice president, who shall be elected from the members of the Board by ballot annually. There shall also be a secretary elected from the members of the Board, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Board, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the Board, who shall be elected by the Board and serve during the pleasure of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The president shall be the presiding officer of the association and chairman, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board or the Executive Committee, and exercise the usual duties of a presiding officer. He shall have general supervision of all matters of administration and of all the affairs of the association.

SECTION 2. In the absence or disability of the president, his duties shall be performed by the vice president.

ARTICLE V

THE SECRETARY

SECTION 1. The secretary shall be the chief administrative officer of the association and, subject to the authority of the Board and the Executive Committee, shall have immediate charge of the administration of its affairs and of the work undertaken by it or with its funds. He shall devote his entire time to the work of the association. He shall prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees and to the Executive Committee plans, suggestions and recommendations for

the work of the association, shall carry on its correspondence, and generally supervise the work of the association. He shall sign and execute all instruments in the name of the association when authorized to do so by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee. He shall countersign all cheques, orders, bills or drafts for the payment of money, and shall perform the usual duties of a secretary and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. He shall be the legal custodian of all property of the association whose custody is not otherwise provided for. He shall submit to the Board of Trustees, at least thirty days before its annual meeting, a written report of the operations and business of the association for the preceding fiscal year, with such recommendations as he shall approve.

SECTION 3. He shall act, *ex officio*, as secretary of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee, and shall have custody of the seal and affix the same when directed so to do by the Board, the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee.

SECTION 4. An assistant secretary may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties or exercise the powers of the secretary, or some part thereof.

ARTICLE VI

THE TREASURER

SECTION 1. The treasurer shall have the care and custody of all funds and property of the association as distinguished from the permanent invested funds and securities and shall deposit the same in such bank, trust company or depository as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate, and shall, subject to the direction of the Board or the Executive Committee, disburse and dispose of the same, and shall perform the usual duties incident to the office of treasurer. He shall report to each meeting of the Executive Committee. He shall keep proper books of account of all moneys or disposition of property received and paid out on account of the association, and shall exhibit the same when required by the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee or any officer of the association. He shall submit a report of the accounts and financial condition of the association, and of all moneys received or expended by him, at each annual meeting of the association. He may be required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the Executive Committee may require.

SECTION 2. An assistant treasurer may be appointed by the Executive Committee to perform the duties and exercise the powers, or some part thereof, of the treasurer. Such assistant treasurer may be either an individual or a corporation, who may in like manner be required to furnish a bond.

ARTICLE VII

The Executive Committee

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of the president, the secretary, and five other Trustees elected by the Board by ballot for a term of three years, who shall be eligible for reelection. The members first elected shall determine their respective terms by lot, two to serve three years, two to serve two years and one a single year. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall, subject to the authority of the Board, and when the Board is not in session, exercise all the powers of the Board in the management, direction and supervision of the business and the conduct of the affairs of the association. It may appoint advisory committees, or agents, with such powers and duties as it shall approve and shall fix salaries of officers, agents and employes.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall direct the manner in which the books and accounts of the association shall be kept, and shall cause to be examined from time to time the accounts and vouchers of the treasurer for moneys received and paid out by him. Such committee shall submit a written report to the Board at each meeting of the Board, and shall submit an annual report to the annual meeting of the Board.

Section 4. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Executive Committee or in the office of secretary or treasurer, or in any other office of the association by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Executive Committee until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Section 5. A majority of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII

Finance Committee

Section 1. The Finance Committee shall consist of three Trustees to be elected by the Trustees by ballot annually.

Section 2. The Finance Committee shall have custody of the permanent invested funds and securities of the association and general charge of its investments, and shall care for, invest and dispose of the same subject to the directions of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial interests of the association, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the Board.

Pending incorporation the title to the permanent invested funds and securities of the association, as well as the custody thereof, shall be vested in the Finance Committee in trust for the association.

ARTICLE IX

TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of all officers and of all members of committtes shall continue until their successors in each case are appointed.

ARTICLE X

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of July in each year.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee, at least one month prior to the annual meeting in each year, shall cause the accounts of the association to be audited by a skilled accountant, to be appointed by the president, and shall submit to the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees a full statement of the finances and work of the association, and shall mail to each member of the Board of Trustees a detailed estimate of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year, thirty days before the annual meeting.

SECTION 3. The Board of Trustees at the annual meeting in each year shall make general appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, and may make special appropriations from time to time.

SECTION 4. The securities of the association and other evidences of property shall be deposited under such safeguards as the Trustees or the Executive Committee shall designate; and the moneys of the association shall be deposited in such banks or depositories as may from time to time be designated by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XI

These by-laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of the members present, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall be personally served upon, or mailed to the usual address of, each member of the Board at least twenty days prior to such meeting.

ARTICLE XII

The Executive Committee is hereby empowered to accept, on behalf of the association, a charter of the tenor and form reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to the House on the third day of February, 1911 [H. R. 32084, "To incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace"], and laid before the Trustees of this association on the ninth day of March, 1911, with such alterations and amendments thereto as may be imposed by Congress and are not, in the judgment of the Executive Committee, inconsistent with the effective prosecution of the purposes of the association.

Upon the granting of such charter the property and business of the association shall be transferred to the corporation so formed and a meeting of the Trustees shall be called for the purpose of regulating and directing the further conduct of the business by the corporation.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

In compliance with Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has the honor to report that it has held three meetings since the last annual meeting of the Board, namely, on April 16, May 27, and October 29. The minutes of the April and May meetings have been mailed to each member of the Board. The minutes of the meeting of October 29 will be distributed to the Trustees after their formal approval by the Executive Committee.

The actions of the Executive Committee requiring special mention at the semi-annual meeting will be laid before the Trustees in the regular order of business.

The Treasurer has submitted a report of the accounts and financial condition of the Endowment to each meeting of the Executive Committee, as required by the By-Laws, and these reports have also been distributed to each Trustee. The Treasurer's report at the close of business on November 30 is included among the documents submitted for the information of the Trustees. For the convenience of the Board, a summary statement of revenue and appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, has been attached to the order of business.

Two vacancies existed in the Board when the Trustees decided at their annual meeting last April to postpone the election of additional Trustees until the next meeting of the Board. An additional vacancy has since occurred by the death on May 3, 1926, of Mr. Oscar S. Straus, thus making three vacancies at present existing in the Board. A list of the nominees held over from the April meeting and of candidates nominated since then has been transmitted to each Trustee by the Secretary, in accordance with the By-Laws; but as the Trustees have been informed in the notice of the meeting, the Executive Committee will, at the proper time, move that the election to fill existing vacancies in the Board be postponed until the annual meeting in April, in order that there may be ample time for every Trustee to consider the pending nominations and to make new nominations in accordance with the By-Laws.

A resolution in memory of Mr. Straus and his services will be presented during the course of the present meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

James Brown Scott,
Secretary.

Washington, D. C.
December 2, 1926.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

In compliance with the By-Laws the Executive Committee has the honor to submit the following report for the period since the semi-annual meeting of the Board on December 2, 1926, at which time a report was submitted covering the period from the annual meeting of the Trustees on April 16, 1926.

Detailed reports of the business and operations of the Endowment conducted through the Secretary's Office, the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Division of International Law, and the Division of Economics and History, have been rendered by the officers in direct charge of these operations, and have been transmitted to the Trustees in advance of the present meeting.

A full account of the receipts and expenditures, and of the condition of the appropriations made by the Board, and the allotments therefrom by the Executive Committee, is contained in the Report of the Treasurer, submitted to the Trustees at the present meeting. Explanations of allotments for activities not specifically included in the budget voted by the Trustees, but authorized by the Executive Committee after the meeting of the Trustees, and financed from the emergency fund provided by the Trustees for such purposes, will be found in the reports of the respective Directors of the Divisions.

Since the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees on December 2, 1926, the Executive Committee has held three meetings, namely, on December 2d and 30th, 1926, and January 26, 1927. The minutes of these meetings have already been transmitted to the Trustees.

Several matters not falling within the scope of any particular office, but affecting the Endowment generally, may be briefly referred to in this report.

To facilitate the transfer and handling of the Endowment's securities and funds, it seemed advisable to place the Endowment's safe-keeping and checking accounts in a single bank, nearer to the offices of the Carnegie organizations in New York. Accordingly, the Executive Committee, on January 26, 1927, authorized the transfer of these accounts to the Harriman National Bank, 5th Avenue and 44th Street, New York City. The transfer of these accounts was effected on February 11, 1927.

In view of the fluctuations in foreign exchange, it seemed desirable to have a "dollar" account in an American bank upon which funds may be drawn quickly by the administrative officer of the European Centre. The Executive Committee accordingly, on October 29, 1926, authorized the opening of such an account in the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, upon which checks may be drawn over the signature of the Secretary General of the European Centre, countersigned

by the Assistant to the Director of the European Centre. This account was excepted from the transfer of accounts to the Harriman National Bank.

At its meeting which took place in New York on December 30, 1926, the Executive Committee considered a recommendation of the President of the Endowment that additional funds be sought to provide for important work in the near future as described in the report of the Special Committee on Policy and as recommended by Messrs. Holman, Pritchett and Shotwell, as the result of their visits to South America, the Near East, and the Balkan States, and to enable the Endowment to undertake further work for the betterment of the relations between North and South America. As a result, the Executive Committee directed the Secretary to make an application to the Carnegie Corporation for additional funds amounting to $425,000, to be used for the following typical purposes:

Five Carnegie Professorships in addition to those in Paris and Berlin	$40,000.00
Visit of thirty representative editorial writers to make a clinical study of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and to visit Berlin and Prague during the summer of 1927	80,000.00
Institute of Pacific Relations	25,000.00
Visit of two Trustees of the Endowment to Honolulu to attend meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, July, 1927, one Trustee to proceed to Japan to make studies and establish contacts	15,000.00
Vatican Library, cataloging on American system	75,000.00
Arabic Library of Ahmed Zeki Pasha	30,000.00
University Settlement in Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile	30,000.00
Meeting of the Institut de Droit International at Washington, D. C., in October, 1927	100,000.00
Minimum estimate for work of the Endowment in Southeastern Europe for one year	30,000.00
	$425,000.00

The letter of the Secretary addressed to the President of the Carnegie Corporation under date of December 30, 1926, in accordance with the foregoing instructions of the Executive Committee containing a detailed explanation of the reasons for the request and of the special purposes for which the additional sum was asked is printed in full in the minutes of the Executive Committee of December 30, 1926, which have been sent to all the Trustees. The application of the Endowment was taken under consideration by the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation, and on April 5, 1927, they appropriated to the Endowment $150,000.00, payable July 1, 1927, or as soon thereafter as convenient, "to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States."

At its meeting on January 26, 1927, the Executive Committee considered the estimates of requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and these estimates, as approved by the Committee, have been transmitted to the Trustees in advance of the present meeting, and will come up for action in regular course of business.

In view of the limitation upon the use of the $150,000 granted by the Carnegie Corporation on April 5, 1927, the appropriation of this grant has been allocated to purposes for which expenditures will be made wholly within the United States. This allocation has been incorporated in the resolutions of appropriation which will be presented to the Trustees in due course of the present meeting, to make effective the recommendations of the Executive Committee in regard to appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year.

There is one vacancy in the Board of Trustees remaining over from the semi-annual meeting in December. No nominations have been received for this vacancy, and under the By-Laws it can therefore only be filled by unanimous consent.

In addition to the election of a President, Vice President, and three members of the Finance Committee, the Trustees will be called upon to elect one member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. Sheffield.

It will be recalled that at the semi-annual meeting on December 2d last, the report of the Special Committee on Policy appointed February 16, 1925 was, after discussion, laid on the table for further consideration at the present meeting of the Board of Trustees, and the Trustees were invited to suggest substitute or supplemental recommendations for a part, or the whole of the report. The report as amended [1] as the result of the consideration on December 2d has been printed and sent to each Trustee in advance of the present meeting, and its consideration will come up in the regular order of business. The Secretary reports that no suggestions of substitute or supplemental recommendations have been received by him.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. FINCH,
Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 29, 1927.

[1] See *post*, pp. 153–9.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

To the Board of Trustees of the
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

The following report is submitted covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, as required by Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws:

The secretarial duties connected with the calling, holding and recording of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee have been performed as usual. The Secretary has likewise conducted the general correspondence of the Endowment, as distinguished from the divisional correspondence, responded to requests for information, literature and publications, administered the free distribution of publications to depository libraries, kept in touch with the publishers regarding the sales of certain classes of publications, published and distributed the Year Book, seen to the proper collection and deposit of the Endowment's income, countersigned all checks drawn against it, and kept the books of account.

The Endowment received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, a total sum of $718,147.04 from the following sources: (Financial Statement)

Interest on the Endowment's bonds and securities	$536,653.75	
Instalments of grants from the Carnegie Corporation	155,000.00	
Interest on bank deposits	7,726.25	
Proceeds of sales of publications	1,928.02	
Refunds of miscellaneous payments	16,144.72	
Rentals from the Paris building	694.30	
		$718,147.04

This income was distributed to the several accounts upon the books of the Endowment as follows:

Accumulated income	$66,144.72	
Current income	544,072.88	
Special account for the Economic and Social History of the World War	107,068.52	
Special trust fund (American Association for International Conciliation)	860.92	
		$718,147.04

Added to the balance on hand June 30, 1925, $250,136.90, the total receipts on June 30, 1926, amounted to $968,283.94.

Against these receipts disbursements were made amounting to $692,768.97, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1926, of $275,514.97. The disbursements were classified according to general purposes as follows:

Secretary's Office and General Administration		$52,673 47	
Sundry Purposes		24,556.06	
Division of Intercourse and Education		363,663.13	
Division of International Law		150,072.74	
Division of Economics and History		28,641.84	
Economic and Social History of the World War		73,161.73	
			$692,768.97

The charges against appropriations made through allotments to take care of these expenditures were as follows:

Secretary's Office and General Administration		$49,416.14	
Sundry Purposes		24,556.06	
Division of Intercourse and Education		121,967.86	
Division of International Law		123,189.67	
Division of Economics and History		26,841.84	
Economic and Social History of the World War		73,161.73	
Emergencies		210,135.67	
Reappropriation		9,500.00	
Special appropriations:			
Library buildings for the University of Louvain (additional payment)	$50,000		
American Committee of Geneva Institute of Foreign Relations	4,000		
		54,000.00	
			$692,768.97

Full details of these expenditures will be found in the Treasurer's Report to be submitted to the Board.

The balance on hand June 30, 1926, was divided to the credit of the following accounts:

General account	$124,462.94	
Special account (Economic and Social History of the World War)	128,386.66	
Special trust fund (American Association for International Conciliation)	22,665.37	
		$275,514.97

The Board of Trustees made appropriations for expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, aggregating $856,555, of which the Executive Committee allotted $850,300.55, leaving an unallotted balance of $6,254.45 at the end of the fiscal year, which reverted to the Treasury under the rules and was credited to accumulated income. From the allotments made by the Executive Committee, disbursements were made upon duly approved vouchers amounting, as shown above, to $692,768.97, leaving an unexpended balance of $157,531.58, which also reverted to the Treasury under the rules and was credited to accumulated income. The details of the condition of the appropriations and allotments at the end of the fiscal year will be found in the Treasurer's Report.

To relieve the Treasurer of the signature of many checks for comparatively

small amounts, the Executive Committee, upon the recommendation of the Secretary and with the approval of the Treasurer, has authorized the keeping of a Bursar's account not to exceed $25,000 in amount, upon which checks may be drawn by the Bursar and countersigned by the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary.

Depository Libraries

The experience which the Endowment is accumulating year by year as to the alternative methods that may be adopted for the circulation of its publications in a manner which may be expected to effectuate in some measure the purposes for which they are issued, points more and more to the futility of expecting to obtain any considerable circulation for books issued under the imprint of the Endowment through the ordinary channels of trade even although the prices placed upon them are considerably lower than ordinary trade prices. Had the Endowment depended solely upon this method of distribution, by far the greater part of the editions of its many publications would still be in storage; but wiser plans prevailed, and simultaneously with the beginning of the efforts to create a market for certain of the Endowment's publications, another method of distribution was planned and tried. The second method provided for the deposit of all the Endowment's publications as soon as issued in public and governmental libraries and the libraries of educational institutions in all parts of the world wherever their deposit would seem to give promise of real interest and effective use. The system of depository libraries has been a success from the beginning of its institution in 1916, and on December 31, 1926, the depository list contained a total of 873 names, to which in most cases all the Endowment's publications are sent as soon as issued, and to the others selected series are similarly sent. Each of these libraries has been placed upon the list upon its own application and after supplying such information as to its character and usefulness as would convince the Executive Committee of the Endowment of the advisability of sending the Endowment's books to it, and the books have been deposited under conditions which make them accessible to any responsible, interested individual. The average edition of the Endowment's publications is 1,500, so that the depository system offers an immediate outlet for nearly two-thirds of the books as soon as they are issued, sending them to the most important educational and reference libraries in all quarters of the globe. For books which make a more limited appeal because of the subject or of the language in which they are published, special lists are made up from time to time from the complete depository list.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 1926, 36 names were added to the depository list, 4 libraries already on the list were supplied upon request with duplicate sets of the publications of the Division of International Law, and one already on the list to receive publications of the Division of International Law only was changed so as to receive all the publications of the Endowment. The 36 names added to the list during the year were as follows:

Parliamentary Library, Parliament House, Perth, Western Australia.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, Varna, Bulgaria.
Biblioteci Ministarstva Spoljnih Poslova, Belgrade, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
Law School of the Government of the Netherland Indies, Batavia.
Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia (Classics of International Law).
University of Louisville Library, Louisville, Kentucky.
Library of the College of Agriculture, Los Baños, Philippine Islands.
Victoria Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
Library of Elizabeth University, Egyetemi Könyvtár, Pécs, Hungary.
M. kir. Tisza István tudomány egyetem könyvtára, Debrecen, Hungary.
Library of the Hungarian Royal Francis Joseph's University, Szeged, Hungary.
Fővárosi Nyilvános Könyvtár (Municipal Public Library), Budapest, Hungary.
Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, Berlin, Germany.
Institut d'Urbanisme de l'Université de Paris (French series of the Economic and Social History of the World War).
Office National du Commerce Extérieur, 22, Avenue Victor Emmanuel, Paris III (Publications of the Division of Economics and History).
Cuban Society of International Law, Habana, Cuba (Publications of the Division of International Law).
Library of the Egyptian Government University at Cairo.
Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem.
Library of Imperial University of Kyushu, Japan.
Institute of National Economics, Moscow, Russia (Publications of the Division of Economics and History).
University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles (Publications of the Division of International Law).
The Deutsche Heeresbuecherei (German Army Library), Berlin.
Historical Seminar of the University of Vienna (Publications of the Division of Economics and History).
Library of the University of Amoy, Amoy, Fukien, China.
Department of Foreign Relations, Panama, Panama (Publications of the Division of International Law).
Public Library, Winchester, England.
Public Libraries, Birmingham, England.
The Science Library, South Kensington, London, England (Economic and Social History of the World War).
Weltwirtschafts-Institut der Handels-Hochschule, Leipzig, Germany (Economic and Social History of the World War).
Library of the University of Hongkong, Hongkong, China.
Simmons University Library, Abilene, Texas.
Library of the Social Board of the Czechoslovak Republic, Prague.
St. Xavier's College Library, Calcutta, India.
Margaret Carnegie Library, Mills College, California.
Library of the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.
Secretaría de Instrucción Pública, Panama, Panama.

It will be observed that of the 36 new depositories, only 6 were from the United States and that the remaining 30 were from the following countries: Australia, 1; Austria, 1; Bulgaria, 1; Canada, 1; China, 2; Cuba, 1; Czechoslovakia, 1; Egypt, 1; France, 2; Germany, 3; Great Britain, 3; Hungary, 4; India, 3; Japan, 1; Palestine, 1; Panama, 2; Serb-Croat-Slovene State, 1; Union of Social-

ist Soviet Republics, 1. As is customary, a complete list of the depository libraries and institutions is transmitted with this report, and for the information of the Trustees the following table shows the location of these depositories by countries:

United States	
Alabama	4
Arizona	2
Arkansas	1
California	19
Colorado	5
Connecticut	10
Delaware	2
District of Columbia	21
Florida	4
Georgia	6
Hawaii	1
Idaho	4
Illinois	16
Indiana	13
Iowa	14
Kansas	10
Kentucky	6
Louisiana	4
Maine	8
Maryland	9
Massachusetts	29
Michigan	9
Minnesota	10
Mississippi	1
Missouri	11
Montana	5
Nebraska	5
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	5
New Jersey	10
New Mexico	2
New York	36
North Carolina	5
North Dakota	3
Ohio	15
Oklahoma	3
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	24
Philippine Islands	3
Porto Rico	1
Rhode Island	8
South Carolina	3
South Dakota	6
Tennessee	9
Texas	13
Utah	4
Vermont	5
Virginia	9
Washington	9
West Virginia	4
Wisconsin	6
Wyoming	1
	420

Argentina	16
Austria	6
Belgium	9
Bolivia	3
Brazil	8
British Empire	
England	45
Australia	10
Canada	25
Egypt	2
India	9
Ireland	4
New Zealand	5
Scotland	8
Union of South Africa	4
Tasmania	1
Wales	4
	117
Bulgaria	2
Chile	5
China	13
Colombia	4
Costa Rica	4
Cuba	4
Czechoslovakia	7
Danzig	1
Denmark	3
Ecuador	3
Esthonia	2
Finland	2
France	36
Germany	49
Greece	2
Guatemala	2
Honduras	3
Hungary	5
Italy	28
Japan	10

Latvia	2	Salvador	2
Mexico	5	Serb-Croat-Slovene State	5
Netherlands	9	Socialist Soviet Republics	10
Indies	2	Spain	13
Nicaragua	2	Sweden	6
Norway	4	Switzerland	11
Panama	2	Syria	1
Paraguay	3	Turkey	2
Peru	4	Uruguay	3
Poland	11	Venezuela	3
Portugal	3		
Rumania	5	Total	873

Publications

The following publications were issued by the Endowment during the calendar year ended December 31, 1926:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE:

Year Book for 1926.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:

Proceedings of the Second Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects.

Codification of American International Law. A Project of a Code of Private International Law. (In English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. Published through the Pan American Union.)

Codification of American International Law. Addresses by Charles Evans Hughes, James Brown Scott, Elihu Root and Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvén. (In English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese. Published through the Pan American Union.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR:

American Series

Leland and Mereness: Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History.

Austrian Series

Pirquet: Volksgesundheit im Krieg.

Loewenfeld-Russ: Die Regelung der Volksernahrung im Kriege.

Belgian Series

Mahaim: Le Secours du chômage en Belgique.

British Series

Hirst and Allen: British War Budgets.

Scott and Others: Rural Scotland during the War.

French Series

Nogaro et Weil: Main-d'Œuvre étrangère et coloniale.

Jèze: Dépenses de guerre de la France.

Truchy: Finances de guerre de la France.

Lhéritier et Chautemps: Tours et la guerre.

Levainville: Rouen pendant la guerre.

Kerviler: La Navigation intérieure en France.

Augé-Laribé: L'Agriculture pendant la guerre.

Frois: Santé des femmes.

Sellier, Bruggeman et Poëte: Paris.

Peschaud: Les Transports.

Gignoux: Bourges pendant la guerre.

Masson: Marseilles pendant la guerre.

Bernard: L'Afrique du Nord pendant la guerre.

Chardon: Organisation de la République pour la Paix.

Italian Series
Bachi: L'Alimentazione e la Politica Annonaria in Italia.
De Stefani: La Legislazione Economica della Guerra.
Scandinavian Series
Heckscher and Others: Bidrag till Sveriges ekonomiska och sociala Historia.
Translated and Abridged Series
Fontaine: French Industry during the War.

The descriptions of these publications will be found in the Divisional Reports. The series known as *International Conciliation*, issued in New York by the Division of Intercourse and Education, will be found listed in the Report of the Director of that Division.

Distribution of Publications

During the calendar year 1926, the Endowment distributed a total of 34,703 publications, exclusive of the International Concilation Series as to which information may be obtained in the Report of the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education.[1] Of the 34,703 books distributed, 31,939 were sent to depository libraries or otherwise gratuitously disposed of, including the Year Book of which there was a special distribution amounting to 5,420. The three Divisions were represented in this gratuitous distribution as follows: Division of Intercourse and Education, 957; Division of International Law, 4,732; Division of Economics and History, 20,830. Books to the number of 2,764 were sold through the publishers. Of the copies sold, 490 were publications of the Division of International Law, for which the Endowment received royalties amounting to $1,349.67. The other copies sold, to the number of 2,274, were publications of the Division of Economics and History, for which the Endowment received by way of royalties the sum of $162.86. In explanation of this small return on the books of the Division of Economics and History, it should be stated that the Endowment has waived its royalties from the sale of books in the foreign series of the Economic and Social History of the World War. This action was taken to give the foreign publishers a greater incentive to dispose of their stocks of books in the War History.

Appended to this report will be found the usual table showing the annual distribution of publications by title, and giving information as to the number distributed gratuitously, the number sold, and the proceeds of sales accruing to the Endowment.

The summary in the table on the next page supplies this same information for the entire period of the Endowment's existence up to December 31, 1926.

The Library

The peculiar usefulness of a library such as that maintained by the Endowment in Washington, specializing in books on international law and foreign relations, the economics and history of war, and the general movement looking towards international organization, has been sufficiently dwelt upon in previous reports of the Secretary. During the calendar year 1926 the library has continued to afford facilities and supply infor-

[1] See *post*, pp. 55–8.

Office	Editions		Copies Sold		Distributed gratis
	Size	Cost	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office	158,853	$83,760.79	.....	.....	153,820
Division of Intercourse and Education	173,982	$36,816.13	.....	.....	115,428
Division of International Law	420,821	$327,824.32	8,999	$14,359.63	305,697
Division of Economics and History	145,442	$172,924.80	16,877	$12,672.48	126,127
Totals 1911–1926	899,098	$621,326.04	25,876	$27,032.11	701,072

mation, and the demands upon it have increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to enlarge its accommodations. The clerical force of the Secretary's Office, which occupied a portion of the first floor of No. 2 Jackson Place, was removed to the second floor and the rooms on the first floor turned over to the library, so that the library now occupies the ground floor of the three buildings at Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Jackson Place, except the Board Room which is used also as a general reception room. The additional rooms placed at the disposal of the library have made possible a general reading-room for visitors, provided an office for the librarian, and an additional stack room in which the law books have been segregated as a special legal section. The provision of these additional facilities required an outlay which could not be met from the current funds for the library, and the Executive Committee was good enough to make a deficiency allotment of $1,000.

During the year mentioned, 2,995 volumes were added to the library, making a total of 34,794. The accessions were promptly catalogued, and, in addition to the regular cataloguing, analytical entries were made for important articles on international subjects in current periodicals, and the usual card index of international events kept up. The regular cataloguing required 4,143 author entries, with an average of three added entries for each book. The special analytical entries were 1,082 in number. Loans from the Endowment's library numbered 2,567, and 486 volumes were borrowed from other libraries. These figures do not include many hundreds of books used by readers in the library. It does not seem practicable to keep a record of the number of questions answered in person, or by telephone and correspondence.

Some idea of the increasing use of the library may be obtained by comparing the foregoing figures with similar figures for the year 1925, during which 1,660 volumes were loaned from the Endowment's library, and 212 volumes borrowed

from other libraries. The total loans for 1926 were 3,053 volumes, as against 1,872 in 1925.

Bindings during the year were provided for 725 volumes and 495 pamphlets.

Reading lists were compiled, mimeographed and distributed upon the following subjects: League of Nations Covenant, Referendum on War, History and School Text Books, Locarno Treaties, Italy and the Fascists, Hague Permanent Court of International Justice, Recent Publications on International Relations with Special Reference to the United States.

Requirements for Appropriation

A detailed statement of estimates of expenses and requirements for appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, which was considered, approved and recommended to the Board of Trustees by the Executive Committee at its meeting on January 26, 1927, is transmitted herewith in compliance with Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws.

At the end of the statement of requirements for appropriation, the Trustees will find a list of allotments made from appropriations for the current fiscal year which will not be used in whole or in part by June 30, 1927, and which will revert under the rules, but the use of which will be hereafter required. The Executive Committee therefore recommends the reappropriation of the unexpended balances of these allotments.

To meet the appropriations recommended by the Executive Committee from the general income, the Trustees will have at their disposal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, the unappropriated balance on July 1, 1927, of $1,462.78, interest on the Endowment's bonds during the ensuing year amounting to $543,620, and interest on bank deposits estimated at $4,000, making the total general income available $549,082.78. The amount of the estimates chargeable against the general income is $434,370, so that if the estimates are appropriated as recommended by the Executive Committee, there will be a balance unappropriated amounting to $114,712.78, which will be available for appropriation for contingencies. In the special grant for the Economic and Social History of the World War there will be available for appropriation the unappropriated balance on June 30, 1927, amounting to $104,872.01, and instalments to be paid during the ensuing fiscal year by the Carnegie Corporation amounting to $150,000, making the total amount available $254,872.01. The amount of the appropriation recommended from this fund is $112,775, which will leave an unappropriated balance in the special grant of $142,097.01. To the available balances of both the general income and the special grant will be added on June 30, 1927, the unexpended balances of allotments and appropriations for the current fiscal year, which will then revert and which are not recommended for reappropriation. The amount of these revertments cannot of course be given until the time for the use of these balances has expired on June 30 next.

The Secretary transmits herewith a printed copy of the amended report of the

Special Committee on Policy appointed February 16, 1925, which was laid before the Trustees at their semi-annual meeting on December 2, 1926.

Report of the Special Committee on Policy

The Trustees will recall that at the meeting on December 2, 1926, this report, after discussion, was ordered to lie upon the table for the further consideration of the Board, and that the Trustees were invited to submit substitute or supplemental recommendations for a part or the whole of the report for consideration at the next meeting of the Board. That meeting will be the annual meeting in April.

Reports of the Divisions

The reports of the Directors of the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Division of International Law, and the Division of Economics and History, containing full details regarding the work of their respective divisions during the preceding year, are transmitted herewith.

Vacancies in the Board of Trustees

At the time of the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees on December 2, 1926, there were three vacancies in the Board. Two of these were filled by the election of Mr. William A. Peters of Seattle, Washington, and Mr. Morris S. Sherman of Hartford, Connecticut. There is therefore one vacancy in the Board of Trustees at the present time, that caused by the death of Mr. Oscar S. Straus on May 3, 1926. The following resolution was adopted by the Trustees on December 2, 1926, in regard to nominations for new Trustees:

Resolved, That a new list of nominations for the remaining vacancies in the Board of Trustees be made up in accordance with Section 2 of Article 1 of the By-Laws adopted March, 1911, and that the members of the Board be requested to renew their nominations of such names upon the old list as they desire to have considered and to add any new names which they desire to have considered and that the new list shall be deemed to supersede the old.

In accordance with the above-quoted resolution, all nominations on the Secretary's books have been withdrawn from the active list and only such nominations for the existing vacancies in the Board will be presented to the Trustees at their April meeting as are notified anew to the Secretary on or before the twentieth day preceding the annual meeting, as required by the By-Laws.

In the absence of the Secretary, who is out of the country on important business of the Endowment, this report is

Respectfully submitted by

GEORGE A. FINCH,
Assistant Secretary.

Washington, D. C.,
April 2, 1927.

APPENDIX

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF ENDOWMENT PUBLICATIONS JANUARY 1–DECEMBER 31, 1926

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Secretary's Office			
Year Book, 1911	.....	.....	5
Year Book, 1912	.....	.....	23
Year Book, 1913–14	.....	.....	27
Year Book, 1915	.....	.....	30
Year Book, 1916	.....	.....	33
Year Book, 1917	.....	.....	46
Year Book, 1918	.....	.....	61
Year Book, 1919	.....	.....	57
Year Book, 1920	.....	.....	65
Year Book, 1921	.....	.....	26
Year Book, 1922	.....	.....	7
Year Book, 1923	.....	.....	69
Year Book, 1924	.....	.....	82
Year Book, 1925	.....	.....	203
Year Book, 1926	.....	.....	4,634
Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie	.....	.....	52
Total for Secretary's Office	.....	.....	5,420
Division of Intercourse and Education			
No. 3. Mabie: Educational Exchange with Japan	.....	.....	34
No. 7–8. Bacon: For Better Relations with our Latin American Neighbors	.....	.....	19
No. 9. Schoenrich: Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America	.....	.....	47
No. 11. Jones: Hygiene and War	.....	.....	81
No. 12. Lange: Russia, the Revolution and the War	.....	.....	101
No. 14. Vildósola and López: South American Opinions on the War	.....	.....	62
No. 17. American Foreign Policy	.....	.....	321
No. 18. Lichtenberger: Relations between France and Germany	.....	.....	173
No. 19. Lichtenberger: The Ruhr Conflict	.....	.....	119
Total for Division of Intercourse and Education	.....	.....	957

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS— *Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Division of International Law			
Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907			
English Edition	1	$ .84	19
Spanish Edition	1	.84	13
French Edition	1	.84	21
Freedom of the Seas	1	.84	69
Instructions to American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences	3	1.89	72
French Edition	.....	.....	6
An International Court of Justice	1	.63	12
The Status of an International Court of Justice	2	1.26	14
Une Cour de Justice Internationale	2	2.10	16
Recommendations on International Law	.....	.....	37
Controversy over Neutral Rights between United States and France	1	1.47	32
Essay on a Congress of Nations	1	.84	29
The Hague Court Reports	11	16.17	38
French Edition	1	1.47	9
Resolutions of the Institute of International Law	.....	.....	41
French Edition	1	.84	11
Diplomatic Documents relating to the European War	3	9.45	16
The Declaration of Independence	.....	.....	43
Recommendations of Habana	2	.84	35
Reports to the Hague Conferences	.....	.....	5
French Edition	.....	.....	2
Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800	.....	.....	40
Treaties between the United States and Prussia	.....	.....	33
Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union. Cases	7	22.05	28
Judicial Settlement of Controversies. Analysis of Cases between States	3	3.15	30
The United States of America: A Study in International Organization	6	7.56	46
The Declaration of London	.....	.....	38
Monograph on Plebiscites	2	4.20	16
Treaties for the Advancement of Peace	4	2.52	42
Jay's "War and Peace"	4	1.68	39
Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787	82	137.76	28
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1899	.....	.....	12
Proceedings of the Hague Conference of 1907			
Volume I	1	2.10	16
Volume II	1	2.10	16
Volume III	1	2.10	16
Index Volume	.....	.....	17
Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China	70	294.00	31
The Holy Alliance	16	10.08	35
Development of International Law after the World War	4	4.20	27
Official German Documents relating to the World War	9	18.35	38
Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court, 1789–1918	.....	.....	13
Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations	2	2.94	31
German White Book	13	10.92	37
Outbreak of the World War	70	117.60	41
Preliminary History of the Armistice	5	4.20	37

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
The Monroe Doctrine	37	$46.62	63
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations, 3 volumes	75	472.50	923
Proceedings of the Second Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects	.....	.....	911
Pamphlet Series, Nos. 1–48	.....	.....	1,032
Classics of International Law			
Ayala: De jure et officiis bellicis	1	2.94	48
Bynkershoek: De dominio maris dissertatio	2	1.68	39
Gentili: Hispanica advocatio	2	4.20	46
Gentili: De legationibus libri tres	27	56.70	48
Rachel: De jure naturae et gentium	2	2.36	48
Textor: Synopsis juris gentium	2	2.36	50
Vattel: Le droit des gens	1	3.36	47
Victoria: Relectiones: de indis *and* De jure belli	2	2.52	48
Zouche: Juris et judicii fecialis	1	1.68	48
Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens			
Lawrence: Les principes de droit international	2	4.20	11
De Louter: Le droit international public positif	2	5.88	6
Westlake: Traité de droit international	.....	.....	13
American Institute of International Law			
Procès-Verbaux de la Première Session tenue à Washington	.....	.....	8
Historique—Notes—Opinions	.....	.....	9
Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations	1	.42	8
Le Droit International de l'Avenir	1	.42	13
Acte Final de la Session de la Havane	.....	.....	2
Actas Memorias y Proyectos	.....	.....	8
Root: Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations	.....	.....	56
Totals for Division of International Law	490	$1,349.67	4,732

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Division of Economics and History			
Young: Nationalism and War in the Near East	.....	.....	2
Drachman: Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Scandinavian Countries	.....	.....	3
Bodart: Losses of Life in Modern Wars	.....	.....	2
Grunzel: Economic Protectionism	.....	.....	2
Munro: The Five Republics of Central America	16	$23.52	.....
Glasson: Federal Military Pensions	2	2.10	31
Ogawa: Conscription System in Japan	.....	.....	37
Kobayashi: War and Armament Loans of Japan	.....	.....	39
Kobayashi: Military Industries of Japan	.....	.....	37
Porritt: Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Dominions	.....	.....	29
Westergaard: Economic Development in Denmark	3	1.89	38
Leites: Recent Economic Development in Russia	2	2.10	41
Subercaseaux: Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile	.....	.....	31
Ono: War and Armament Expenditures of Japan	.....	.....	32
Ono: Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War	1	.95	29
Ogawa: Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War	10	9.45	32
Kobayashi: War and Armament Taxes of Japan	2	1.89	31
Heckscher: The Continental System	1	1.68	21
Robertson: Hispanic-American Relations with the United States	59	99.12	55
Dumas—Vedel-Petersen: Losses of Life Caused by War.	7	5.88	27
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War			
No. 1. Shortt: Effects of the War upon Canada	.....	.....	12
No. 3. Dixon and Parmelee: War Administration of Railways	2	.84	62
No. 4. Andrews: Effects of the War upon Women and Children	1	.42	59
No. 14. Hammond: British Labour Conditions and Legislation during the War	4	1.68	.....
No. 15. Anderson: Effect of the War upon Money, Credit and Banking	.....	.....	71
No. 17. Rowe: Effects of the War upon Peru	1	.42	53
No. 18. Baker: Government Control and Operation of Industry during the War	.....	.....	62
No. 21. Coffey: Cooperative Movement in Yugoslavia	1	.42	39
No. 23. Gide: Effects of the War upon French Economic Life	3	1.26	36
No. 24. Bogart: Direct and Indirect Costs of the War	22	9.24	65
No. 25. Crowell: Government War Contracts	.....	.....	57
Economic and Social History of the World War			
American Series			
Leland and Mereness: Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the War	69	.....	644
Austrian Series			
Spann: Bibliographie	13	.....	11
Homann-Herimberg: Die Kohlenversorgung im Oesterreich während des Krieges	3	.....	19

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Popovics: Das Geldwesen im Kriege	15	.....	21
Redlich: Oesterreichische Regierung und Verwaltung im Weltkriege	9	.....	19
Gratz und Schüller: Mitteleuropäische Pläne	50	.....	471
Pirquet: Volksgesundheit im Krieg	16	.....	473
Loewenfeld-Russ: Die Volksernährung im Kriege	11	.....	473
Belgian Series			
Henry: Le Ravitaillement de la Belgique	.....	.....	12
Pirenne et Vauthier: Législation allemande en Belgique	74	.....	524
British Series			
Salter: Allied Shipping Control	35	.....	29
Bowley: Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom	54	.....	31
Keith: War Government in the British Dominions	26	.....	31
Henderson: The Cotton Control Board	23	.....	33
Jenkinson: A Manual of Archive Administration	28	.....	27
Bulkley: Bibliographical Survey	18	.....	29
Wolfe: Labour Supply and Regulation	15	.....	31
Redmayne: British Coal-Mining Industry during the War	18	.....	36
Middleton: Food Production in War	23	.....	31
Cole: Workshop Organization	23	.....	33
Cole: Trade Unionism and Munitions	15	.....	33
Cole: Labour in the Coal Mining Industry	54	.....	34
Scott and Cunnison: Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War	19	.....	31
Lloyd: Experiments in State Control	51	.....	28
Hall: British Archives	36	.....	29
Hirst and Allen: British War Budgets	161	.....	545
Scott and Others: Rural Scotland during the War	66	.....	545
Czechoslovak Series			
Rašín: The Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia	.....	.....	36
Dutch Series			
Van der Flier: War Finances of the Netherlands up to 1918	.....	.....	37
French Series			
Aftalion: L'Industrie textile	14	.....	17
Blanchard: Les Forces hydro-électriques	15	.....	14
Fontaine: L'Industrie française pendant la guerre	36	.....	20
Hauser: Le Problème du régionalisme	31	.....	17
Herriot: Lyon pendant la guerre	30	.....	17
Nogaro et Weil: Main-d'Œuvre étrangère	46	.....	519
Jèze: Dépenses de guerre de la France	65	.....	519
Truchy: Finances de guerre de la France	64	.....	519
Lhéritier et Chautemps: Tours et la guerre	25	.....	519
March: Mouvement des prix et des salaires pendant la guerre	46	.....	512
Renouvin: Les Formes du gouvernement de guerre	104	.....	512

SALES AND GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS—*Continued*

Title	Sales		Distributed gratis
	Number	Endowment proceeds	
Levainville: Rouen pendant la guerre	21	.....	522
Kerviler: La Navigation intérieure en France	21	.....	519
Augé-Laribé: L'Agriculture pendant la guerre	81	.....	520
Bloch: Bibliographie	45	.....	520
Pinot: Le Contrôle du ravitaillement	28	.....	520
Courteault: La Vie économique à Bordeaux	22	.....	520
Frois: Santé des femmes	9	.....	523
Sellier, Bruggeman et Poëte: Paris	58	.....	523
Peschaud: Les Transports	56	.....	523
Gignoux: Bourges pendant la guerre	.....	.....	514
Masson: Marseilles pendant la guerre	.....	.....	514
Italian Series			
Mortara: La Salute Pubblica in Italia durante e dopo la Guerra	125	.....	.....
Prato: Il Piemonte e gli effetti della Guerra	140	.....	532
Bachi: L'Alimentazione e la Politica Annonaria in Italia	60	.....	532
De Stefani: La Legislazione Economica della Guerra	70	.....	532
Totals for Division of Economics and History	2,274	$162.86	20,830

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The happenings of the past year, so far as these have to do with central and western Europe, have been steadily encouraging. The admirable spirit which lay behind and conditioned the agreements of Locarno, which were described in the last Annual Report, has manifested itself with constancy and power. Germany has taken its place in the League of Nations and as a permanent member of its Council. The relations between Germany and France, under the steady and clear-headed guidance of Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand, have grown closer month by month and are leading to new and notable forms of cooperation in more fields than one. A great portion of the burden of the feeling of insecurity which rested over Europe after the Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles has been removed. It would be quite too much to say that no difficulties and no dangers remain, but it is quite within the bounds of truth to assert that these difficulties and these dangers are well understood and are being steadily lessened by the pressure of enlightened and progressive public opinion under leadership of the highest competence and large vision. The Government of Great Britain has steadily supported every movement and every tendency toward the solution of political and economic problems that are in their origin and essence those of continental Europe, and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, must always share with M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann the glory of what has been done and of what is being done day by day.

There are not wanting signs that public opinion in the United States is rousing from the lethargy that has marked it since the war excitement died away and is becoming more ready to support those policies of international cooperation, international association and international peace which are in full accord both with American traditions and American ideals. The purely technical differences which have arisen over the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the Protocol for the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice are quite too trivial to be permitted to stand long in the way of carrying out a policy which is American in principle, American in origin, and American in ideals.

The chief points of difficulty and of danger to peace throughout the world are found in the instability of governments and in the incomplete political education of some of the independent and self-governing peoples. There is no greater fallacy than to suppose that all peoples wherever situated and of whatever background are equally competent for orderly self-government. Democracy is not a natural state. It is an achievement. Time and education are of its essence, and history clearly teaches that often many a generation must pass before its perma-

nent foundations are securely laid in an informed and alert public opinion. The dilemma which confronts the more advanced and better ordered nations is how to maintain their relations with those peoples that are not so well ordered and not so advanced without appearing on the one hand to patronize or, on the other, to control them. A nation need not be democratic in order to be proud. A less advanced people may well resent, and deeply resent, what looks like either patronage or control on the part of a more powerful and better ordered neighbor. It is in this part of the field of international relations that tact, human sympathy, and accurate knowledge are of vital importance. These principles are well illustrated at the moment, whether we look from the United States toward China or from the United States toward some of the American peoples lying south of us. China, one of the oldest of human civilizations and abundant in achievements of marvelous interest, is plainly in the throes of a new political birth. Just what form of social and political order will result, just how it will relate itself to what has gone before and to existing international engagements and situations, remain to be seen. What is plain, however, is that no one of the more advanced peoples can afford to permit itself to attempt to coerce the Chinese people or to require them to do more than fulfil their treaty engagements, whatever these may be. When these treaty engagements are found to be outgrown and distasteful to the present leaders of Chinese public opinion, they should and must be changed, but in orderly fashion and by the free accord of the contracting parties. There is a traditional belief, which has found frequent expression, that the East and the West do not, and cannot, understand each other. Human experience lends much force to this point of view, but perhaps it has been exaggerated and perhaps it will yield entirely before new conditions and new influences making for a unity of the human spirit and a common understanding of human purposes and human hopes. The people of Japan are illustrating day by day that stability of economic, social, and political order, that zeal for science and for learning and that practical capacity which mark them as a nation in the very front rank of twentieth century peoples. Why should not their huge and now almost formless neighbor China in due time climb to a like plane?

The peoples lying south of the Rio Grande are predominantly, almost exclusively, Latin and Indian in origin. They have therefore their own traditions, their own historic contacts and interests and their own ways of looking at life in all its phases. They may not, without unhappy results, be brought brusquely and rudely to the bar of an opinion which is predominantly Anglo-Saxon. Whatever anthropologists may say as to the lack of essential differences between the races of men, there are plainly marked psychological differences between them which must be reckoned with in the daily life of the world. The people of the United States stand in a peculiar relation, geographically, economically, and politically, to the republics of Central and South America. Their first aim should be to understand those republics, to enter into the spirit of their life and institutions, to grasp their habitual modes of thought, and to seek intercourse with them on a plane of

mutual understanding and respect. A little sound psychology will quickly accomplish what an almost unlimited economic and military force will never do.

Situations that are wholly analogous exist in other parts of the world, growing out of the relations between some of the more advanced European Governments on the one hand and some of their neighbors and dependents on the other.

It is the constant aim of the Division of Intercourse and Education to keep before the American people, first, their need of an understanding of other peoples and, then, that of the acceptance on their part of a share of responsibility for the good order, the progress, and the peace of the world. Month by month, week by week, and almost day by day, influences to these ends are set in motion and kept in motion. New contacts are formed; new information is gained; new studies are arranged: all to the end that the people of the United States may first see, then understand, and then act.

Administration of the Division in the United States

The headquarters of the Division occupy the three lower floors of the connected buildings, 405–407 West 117th Street, New York City, the fourth and fifth floors being occupied by the offices of the Division of Economics and History. The Director is in daily contact with the work of the Division which is carried on under his guidance by the Assistant to the Director, the Division Assistant, and a staff of nine clerks and stenographers, including those connected with the Interamerican Section.

All arrangements for the European trip of the American Professors of International Law and Relations[1] were made from the Division offices, and all details relative to the reception of foreign visitors to the United States, either individuals or groups of individuals, are worked out under the same direction. The confidential reports constantly received from the Special Correspondents of the Division are copied and sent to each Trustee, and the Special Correspondents as well as other representative leaders of opinion in foreign lands are kept au courant with American public opinion through news items and various publications sent them by the Division. The interesting and important information on international matters received from all parts of the world through correspondence or the printed page is carefully filed, and all that is not strictly confidential is made available for reference to those seeking such information. All the work connected with the International Mind Alcoves, the International Relations Clubs, and International Conciliation documents is carried on in the offices of the Division with the exception of the actual printing of *International Conciliation*.

No insignificant part of the work is dealing with appeals for funds, made through correspondence or through personal interviews, in aid of various undertakings looking toward better international relations. In so far as funds are available and as these projects fall within the field of the Endowment's work these appeals are heard and all are given serious consideration. There are how-

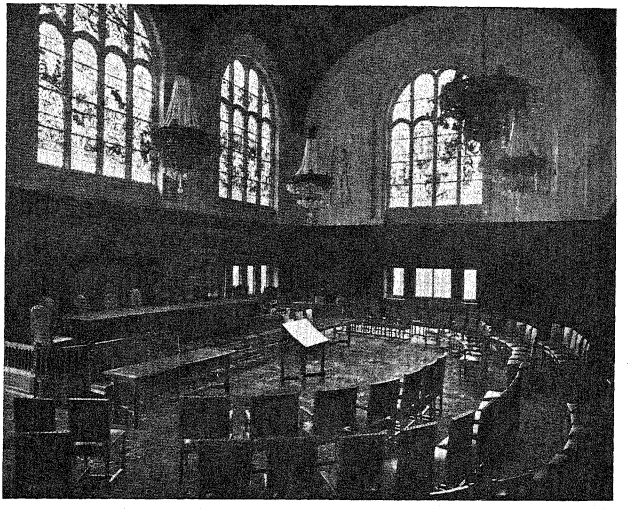
[1] See *post*, pp. 38–41.

ever many appeals of another type which cannot be dismissed without courteous attention, but which bear no direct relation to the Endowment's work. The Trustees have made it a fixed policy not to make grants in aid of any general educational or philanthropic undertaking, urged because it might, in an indirect or remote way, have a bearing on the cause of international peace. The Trustees have felt compelled to apply the limited funds under their control to such work as would very directly and obviously assist in the development of the work of international groups and international institutions, and in the instruction and enlightenment of general public opinion in everything that relates to international law, international cooperation, and international peace.

European Trip of Professors of International Law and Relations

On August 6, 1926, there gathered at the European Centre, 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, a group of fifty professors, eleven of whom were accompanied by their wives, to attend the reception which was the official welcome of the Endowment to these guests who had accepted its invitation to visit Europe in order to make what may be called a clinical study of international organization and international association. A few members of the party had sailed for Europe in the early summer, but now joined the group which had sailed from New York on July 28 on the S. S. *President Harding*. This reception held at the Centre Européen on the afternoon of August 6 was part of a busy three days' program in Paris. Visits to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Commission Internationale de Navigation Aérienne, with a dinner at the Cercle Interallié, filled the hours of August 6. During the next two days the party visited the American Library in Paris, the International Office of Public Hygiene, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sèvres and the International Bureau of Bibliography at Vincennes. They were also received for tea by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in the Palais Royal, the headquarters of the Institute, and entertained at the Palais de Luxembourg by Senator Honnorat under whose guidance they visited the Senate Chamber.

On August 10 the party left for The Hague. There much time was spent in the halls of the Peace Palace, built by Mr. Carnegie's generous benefaction, where the party attended one of the lectures of the Academy of International Law, was present at a conference given by the Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the large Court-Room of the Palace, visited the headquarters of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in another section of the Palace, and listened to a description of the work of this court by the First Secretary of the Court's International Bureau. Trips were made to the House in the Woods, to the tomb of Grotius at Delft, and to the University of Leyden. A reception was given by the Municipality of The Hague in the Municipal Buildings and by the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation in the absence of the American



LARGE HALL OF JUSTICE, PEACE PALACE, THE HAGUE

SMALL HALL OF JUSTICE, PEACE PALACE, THE HAGUE

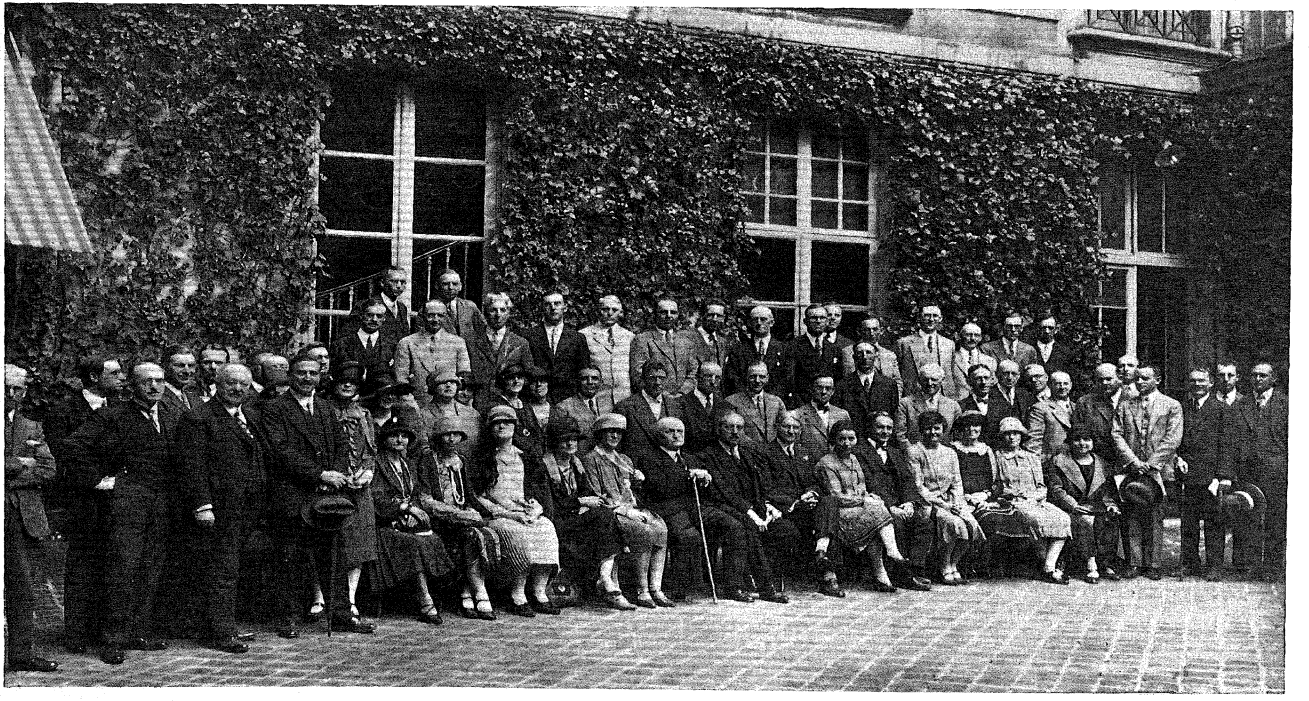
Minister. A banquet was given at the Hotel Twee Steden by the Endowment, the Secretary of the Endowment, Dr. James Brown Scott, presiding.

The party left The Hague on August 13 and reached Geneva on the following day, remaining until September 10. The first week was devoted to attendance at the Geneva Institute of International Relations.[1] This included lectures morning, afternoon, and evening. During the following two weeks intimate Round Table Conferences were held for the party by the heads of the various Sections of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, and by representatives of the International Labour Office. The remainder of the visit at Geneva was occupied with attendance at meetings of the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations including the historic morning session when Germany was voted into the League. An interesting opportunity was afforded by the privilege of attending the meetings of the Signatories of the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice during the discussion of the American reservations. The visit at Geneva came to an end with a banquet given by the Endowment at the Hotel des Bergues, where an impressive address was delivered by Viscount Cecil, and after one day in Paris the party sailed for New York on the S. S. *Savoie*, on September 11. On the trip eastward interesting conferences on international affairs had been held on shipboard, but on the return trip a series of mishaps ending with an encounter with a Florida cyclone concentrated attention chiefly upon the desire for a safe arrival in port.

The members of the party were requested through a letter from the Director, addressed to them at Geneva, to give to the important newspapers of their several localities some account of their trip and their impressions, it being understood that they were not under the slightest obligation to take any particular point of view or to defend any particular theory of international policy. It was felt that it would be of great interest to their friends and neighbors to get their frank and full impressions of what they had seen and heard. Acting upon this advice, each member of the party became a center of interest and information in his own locality. It will be seen from the list that the group was made up of professors representing all sections of the country. Each professor therefore had his own particular field of influence open to him and invitations from women's clubs, chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, and civic organizations of all sorts were added to the demands of university obligations and instruction. Talks in private homes, courses of lectures, which in one instance at least have taken permanent book form, as well as debates and discussions, have contributed toward the enlightenment of American public opinion on international affairs. In fact the results of the trip have already exceeded all expectation on the part of the Endowment. Following is a list of those who made up the party:

[1] See *post*, p. 46.

Allen, Prof. C. E.
Centre College, Danville, Ky.
Baker, Prof. George M.
The University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.
Berdahl, Prof. C. A.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Brown, Prof. Kate B.
State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Cahall, Prof. Raymond D.
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
Chubb, Prof. H. B.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
Clark, Prof. Keith
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.
Colegrove, Prof. Kenneth
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Cornell, Prof. R. F.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Cryan, Miss Amy
Pacific International Institute, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Dexter, Prof. Robert C.
Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Dickinson, Prof. Edwin D.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Eagleton, Prof. Clyde
New York University, New York City.
Ellis, Prof. Ellen Deborah
Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.
Fenwick, Prof. Charles G.
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Flippin, Prof. Percy Scott
Mercer University, Macon, Georgia.
Geiser, Prof. Karl F.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.
Gooch, Prof. Robert Kent
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Graham, Jr., Prof. Malbone
University of California (Southern Branch), Los Angeles, Calif.
Harley, Prof. J. Eugene
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
Hearon, Prof. Cleo
Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.
Hill, Prof. Charles E.
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Johnson, Prof. Claudius O.
University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lien, Prof. Arnold J.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Martin, Prof. C. E.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Maxey, Prof. Chester C.
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.
McLean, Prof. Ross H.
Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Meyer, Prof. L. W.
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.
Middlebush, Prof. F. A.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
Morris, Prof. Homer L.
Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana.
Mower, Prof. Edmond Curtis
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
Nixon, Prof. Herman C.
Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Noble, Prof. George Bernard
Reed College, Portland, Ore.
Patterson, Prof. C. Perry
University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Peake, Prof. James Frederick
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.
Potter, Prof. Pitman B.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Quigley, Prof. Harold S.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Russell, Prof. F. M.
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
Rutherford, Prof. Geddes W.
Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.
Smith, Prof. H. W.
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.
Spencer, Prof. Henry R.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Stanwood, Prof. D. C.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.
Stuart, Prof. Graham H.
Stanford University, Stanford Univ., Calif.
Taft, Prof. Donald R.
Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.
Thomas, Prof. Elbert D.
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Van der Zee, Prof. Jacob
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
White, Prof. Howard
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.
White, Prof. Melvin Johnson
Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Wright, Prof. Herbert F.
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Wright, Prof. Quincy
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.



AMERICAN PROFESSORS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS AT THE EUROPEAN CENTRE, PARIS, AUGUST, 1926

In addition to these, the party included eleven women, wives of professors, the Assistant to the Director, and the Division Assistant.

The value of this experience to individuals who, without any regard to their personal political views on any pending questions of policy, are thus given opportunity to study at first hand international institutions and conditions is so great, particularly in giving them a better understanding of international relations and a new sense of responsibility toward them, that the Endowment will certainly wish to offer a like privilege to other groups. In future years representatives of the press, business men, and teachers may also be invited to join similar parties to visit Europe for like purposes.

Briarcliff Conference

A Conference on International Problems and Relations, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with the cooperation of the Academy of Political Science, was held at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, New York, May 10–14, and at the Hotel Astor, New York City, May 14, 1926. This Conference was planned in the same general manner as was the Conference on the Foreign Relations of the United States, held at Long Beach, New York, May 28 to June 1, 1917.[1] Its aim, like that of its predecessor, was to create and diffuse in the United States a wider knowledge of the facts and a broader and more sympathetic interest in international problems and international relations. It assembled fifty or more representative American journalists and editors to hear and to participate in discussions of the most pressing international problems of the moment. These journalists and editors were the specially invited guests of the conference. In addition, there were larger meetings open to members of the Academy of Political Science and others, as well as intimate Round Table Conferences for the consideration of particular topics. The guests of the conference and specially invited speakers lived together at a comfortable hotel where in addition to facilities for recreation and outdoor sport there was ample opportunity for informal discussion of important public questions.

The program was as follows:

GENERAL SESSIONS

First General Session: Topic—Practical Ways and Means of Disarmament

Second General Session: Topic—International Cooperation for the Promotion of Public Health and Social Welfare

Third General Session: Topic—Relation of the Control of Raw Materials to Peace and Economic Prosperity

Fourth General Session: Topic—Economic Adjustments in Europe

Fifth General Session: Topic—Closing Session of the Conference, Luncheon meeting

[1] See Year Book, 1918, p. 94.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

Round Table No. 1, Disarmament: Topic—Practical Program of Reduction and Limitation of Armament

Round Table No. 2, Latin-American Relations: Topic—International Problems of Latin America

Round Table No. 3, International Social Welfare Problems: Topic—The Promotion of Public Health and the Protection of Women and Children

Round Table No. 4, Disarmament: Topic—Sanctions and American Policy

Round Table No. 5, The Far East: Topic—International Problems of the Powers Facing the Pacific Ocean

Round Table No. 6, Control of Raw Materials: Topic—The Situation as Regards Raw Materials

Round Table No. 7, The Danubian and Balkan States: Topic—Problems of Eastern Europe

Round Table No. 8, Economic Adjustments: Topic—The Economic Problem of France

Round Table No. 9, Raw Materials: Topic—Political and Financial Control of Raw Materials in War and Peace

The General Sessions were attended by from 200 to 500 persons each, the average attendance being approximately 300, while at the nine sessions of the Round Table Conferences it varied from 20 to 100 each, and averaged approximately 50. Forty-eight newspapers from twenty States of the United States were represented, as well as the following eight foreign journals:

Press Department, Foreign Office, Berlin
Diario de Pernambuco, Brazil
Daily News, London; *Headway*, London
Excelsior, Mexico City, Mexico
Journal des Débats, Paris
Journal de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt a.M., Germany
German Press Association, Berlin

Drechsler, Dr. R. W.
Freyre, Dr. Gilberto de Mello
Harris, H. Wilson
Llano, Rodrigo de
Lechartier, Georges
Martin, Dr. William
Schotthoefer, Fritz
Schwedler, Wilhelm

Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, Associate Chief of the Epidemiological Intelligence Service of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, Geneva, was also a guest at the Conference. In addition to the editors and journalists, diplomatic representatives, consuls, justices, and army and navy officials attended and took part in the discussions. The metropolitan dailies, the Associated Press and the press associations were represented by correspondents and reporters in attendance throughout the Conference, and very full daily reports of the proceedings were sent out to the press of the country. These proceedings have now been published by the Academy of Political Science and widely distributed both in the United States and abroad.[1]

[1] *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science*, published by the Academy of Political Science, New York, Volume XII, No. 1, July, 1926.

Both in editorial comment and newspaper reports of the Conference, as well as in scores of letters from those who participated, warm words of appreciation and recognition of the far-reaching beneficial results of such a conference have been received. Dr. Charles F. Scott, in a signed two-column editorial in the Iola (Kansas) *Daily Register* of May 18, entitled "Voices in the Wilderness," made the following comment:

> The men whose addresses and papers made up the programs at Briarcliff were Idealists in a way but they never lost their contact with the solid ground of common sense and practicability. On the question of disarmament for example, . . . not one of the speakers minimized the difficulties of the project or the obstacles in the way, nor ventured to assert that disarmament in itself, however far-reaching it might be made, would put an end to war. They presented rather the point of view of the various governments represented and spoke of the things that might be accomplished and the results that might follow.
>
> And the tone and temper of the disarmament program was characteristic of all the discussions that followed. . . .
>
> All in all the four days of programs brought together a very remarkable group of thoughtful and scholarly men, each speaking as an authority upon the subject to which he addressed himself, and assembled to hear them men of importance from practically every State east of the Rocky Mountains. From beginning to end the Conference was eminently successful.

The final meeting of the Conference which took the form of a luncheon at the Astor Hotel was presided over by Elihu Root, the foreign visitors giving their impressions of the results of the discussions. On that occasion the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education summed up the Conference as the most striking demonstration yet given of the shift of the center of gravity of all effective discussions over disarmament, security, and peace. He pointed out that formerly these discussions had chiefly to do with schemes for reducing the number of men under arms, with the weight and number of guns, and like topics. At this Conference, however, but little time was spent on such futilities, and the talk went straight to the real causes of war and to means of so promoting international justice that no civilized man or nation will wish to fight.

The interest of the Carnegie Endowment in the work of the Interparliamentary Union is of record. The Interparliamentary Council decided at the Washington-Ottawa Conference[1] that no Conference should be called for 1926, but that the Council and the Study Committees should meet at Geneva in a preparatory session for the Conference of 1927 which is to be held in Paris. The Six Permanent Committees of the Union met, therefore, at Geneva from August 26 to September 1, inclusive. The sittings were often very long and always laborious, a large number of questions being examined, draft resolutions adopted, and the procedure and program for future work being fixed. Delegates of twenty-one National Groups met at the Palais Eynard for the following program:

Interparliamentary Union

[1] See Year Book, 1926, p. 67.

Thursday, August 26

1. Sub-Committee of the Committee for Political and Organization Questions: Development of the Union.
2. Sub-Committee of the Committee for Political and Organization Questions: The Crisis in the Parliamentary System.

Friday, August 27

1. Sub-Committee of the Committee for Social and Humanitarian Questions: The Fight against Dangerous Drugs.
2. Plenary Committee for Political and Organization Questions.

Saturday, August 28

1. Plenary Committee for Social and Humanitarian Questions.
2. Plenary Committee for Ethnic and Colonial Questions.

Monday, August 30

1. Plenary Committee for Economic and Financial Questions.
2. Plenary Committee for Juridical Questions.
3. Plenary Committee for the Reduction of Armaments.

Tuesday, August 31

1. Plenary Committee for Economic and Financial Questions.
2. Plenary Committee for Juridical Questions.
3. Plenary Committee for the Reduction of Armaments.
4. (Afternoon) Executive Committee.

Wednesday, September 1

Inter-Parliamentary Council.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Endowment at their meeting on April 16, 1926, allotted $7,500 toward the expenses of sending six American representatives to the meetings of the Permanent Committee of the Interparliamentary Union in Geneva in the summer of 1926.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the American Library Association

The Fiftieth Anniversary Conference of the American Library Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., and at Philadelphia, Pa., October 4–9, 1926, was attended by groups of delegates representing twenty-one foreign lands. Thirteen were official government representatives and all represented important libraries or library associations. Two general sessions were international in character and addresses were made by eight of the delegates. Brief papers from representatives of countries not appearing on the program will appear in the printed proceedings. In addition to the formal meetings and papers there were two informal meetings for the discussion of international relations in which the foreign delegates participated. A post-conference excursion for foreign delegates im-

mediately followed the conference. Most of the fifty-five delegates went to Princeton and to New York, more than thirty went to Boston. After visiting Boston the party continued to Toronto, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Chicago, Cleveland, and Washington. Twenty-five delegates made the entire trip, the others being obliged to leave before it was finished owing to sailing dates. In every city the visitors were cordially received. Every courtesy was extended to them, not only by librarians but by state, city, and university officials. At the farewell luncheon the following resolution was adopted:

The delegates of thirteen different countries who have taken part in the after-conference excursion of the American Library Association and who are desirous to see continued the spirit and the lines of international cooperation thoroughly experienced and discussed during these fourteen days, unanimously recommend to the American Library Association the following action:

That the American Library Association may take the initiative in this direction and submit to the different national organizations the proposal to discuss the forming of an International Library Committee with the prospect that such discussion may be so far advanced at the time of the Edinburgh meeting of next year that definite action then may be taken by authorized representatives of the different national organizations.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on April 16, 1926, allotted the sum of $6,500 to cover in part the expense of entertaining these foreign delegates. The following resolution signed by twenty-seven of the delegates at Ann Arbor on October 17, 1926, was sent to the Division:

The delegates representing the library interests of fifteen countries who have had the privilege of attending the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the American Library Association desire to express their grateful appreciation of the generous action of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which has made possible the post-conference tour which is affording them so much enjoyment and profit and is calculated to promote the cause of international amity.

The Sixth International Congress of Philosophy met in September, 1926, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the American Philosophical Association. The program extended over five days, September 13–17 inclusive, and was arranged in four divisions as follows: Sixth International Congress of Philosophy

Division A. Metaphysics, Philosophy of Nature, Philosophy of Mind, Philosophy of Religion.
Division B. Logic, Epistemology, Philosophy of Science.
Division C. Ethics, Theory of Value, Social Philosophy, Aesthetics.
Division D. The History of Philosophy.

Of the total attendance of 686 members, including 86 foreign, 392 were active members and 294 associate members. In addition, eight specially invited foreign delegates were the guests of the Congress and took part in the program. These were:

Professor Tjitze deBoer, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Holland
Professor G. Dawes Hicks, University College, London, England

Professor Leon Noel, University of Louvain, Louvain, Belgium
Professor William D. Ross, Oxford University, Oxford, England
Professor Leonard T. Russell, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England
Professor F. C. S. Schiller, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, England
Professor J. A. Smith, Waynflete College, Oxford, England
Professor Giacomo Tauro, Regia Università degli Studi, Cagliari, Italy

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment at its meeting on April 17, 1925, allotted the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of meeting in part the expenses of distinguished foreigners in attending this Congress of Philosophy and of promoting the success of the Congress. The Congress was originally planned for 1925, but was postponed until 1926.

Geneva Institute of International Relations

The Geneva Institute of International Relations met in the Glass Room of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, August 15–21, 1926. The program of intensive study included lectures, morning, afternoon, and evening, by members of the staff of the International Labour Office, Directors of Sections of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, professors of international law and of economics, editors, and publicists. Four hundred and nineteen members registered for this program and over fifty more applicants were refused because of lack of space. The program was arranged and carried out in cooperation with the League of Nations Union (London), the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association (New York), and the American Committee of the Geneva Institute. This latter Committee also supports the work of the International Club at Geneva as headquarters for visiting Americans who wish to study the League of Nations and other international organizations. During the months of July and August, 5,290 persons visited the League of Nations under the guidance of the staff of the American Committee. The American Committee was especially helpful to the party of American professors of International Relations who visited Geneva as guests of the Endowment. Arrangements were made for members of the party to be present at the Assembly meetings and to attend the Institute. The Endowment contributed $7,500 in support of the work in the summer of the American Committee of the Geneva Institute.

International Relations Course at Columbia University

A series of lectures by distinguished Europeans was organized as a formal course on International Relations in connection with the summer session of Columbia University, July–August, 1926. The program was as follows:

1st week: Five lectures by Professor James T. Shotwell, Professor of History at Columbia University, Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Topic: Disarmament and Security Pacts.

2nd week: Five lectures by Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., late President of the Legislative Assembly of India (1920–1925), one of the founders and joint Editor of *The New Europe.*

Topics: The League of Nations in Idea
The League of Nations in Fact
Self-Determination after Eight Years
In the New Map of Europe
In the Political Awakening of Asia
In the Rise of Nationalism in India

3rd week: Five lectures by Nicolas S. Politis, Greek minister plenipotentiary to France, former foreign minister of Greece, honorary professor of the Faculté de Droit at the University of Paris, member of the Institute of International Law; Vice President of the Curatorium of the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

Topics: The Changes in International Law
The Status of the Individual in International Law
International Penal Law
Compulsory Justice
The Codification of International Law

4th week: Five lectures by James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, New York City.

Topic: American Foreign Policies.

5th week: Five lectures by Dr. Gerhart von Schulze-Gävernitz, head of the scientific department of The International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation, former member of the Reichstag and of the German National Assembly, former head of the Department of Economics at the University of Freiburg.

Topic: Social Factors in International Relations

6th week: Two lectures by Professor Parker Thomas Moon

Topics: The Changing Policies of the Great Powers
Raw Materials in International Relations

Two lectures by Dr. A. Zimmermann, late Financial Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations to rehabilitate the finances of Austria.

Topic: The Restoration of Austria

This course on International Relations was largely attended by graduate students who had previously received some training in the subject. In addition to the students, a number of professors giving instruction in summer session attended the lectures as auditors.

Institute of International Education

The Executive Committee of Trustees at its meeting on February 19, 1926, allotted $3,000 to be expended in aid of this special series of lectures at Columbia University. In support of the general work of the Institute of International Education an allotment of $6,000 was made by the Executive Committee of the Trustees at its meeting on October 29, 1926.

American Peace Society

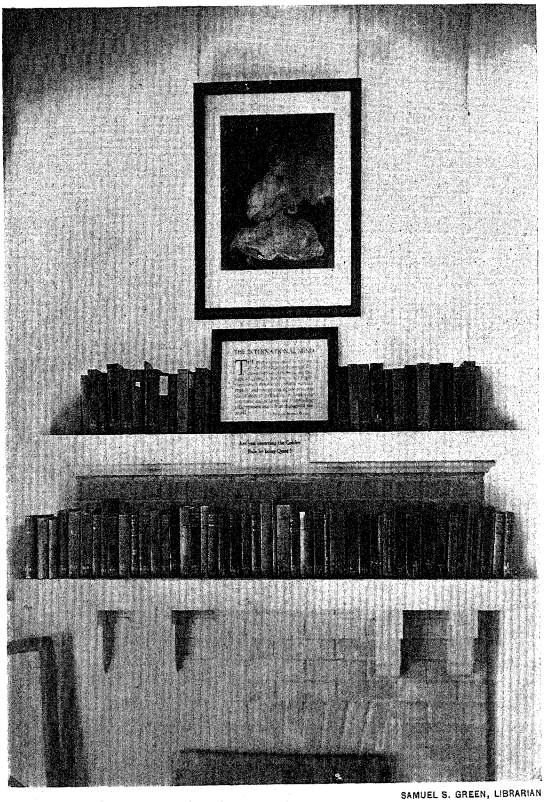
The latest and ninety-eighth annual report of the American Peace Society, Washington, D. C., covers the year ended April 30, 1926. This report states that regular meetings of the executive committee have been held. The *Advocate of Peace*, the official organ of the Society, has been published monthly. The treasurer's report shows that the total receipts were $26,164.96 and the total expenses $23,814.46. The subvention granted by the Carnegie Endowment for the year ended June 30, 1926, was $7,500.

International Mind Alcoves

As has been frequently stated in previous reports an International Mind Alcove is a collection of books dealing with the daily life, customs, and history of the various foreign peoples, placed by the Division, under certain conditions, in libraries in small communities throughout the United States. The interest in this work manifested by the representatives of State Library Commissions and, where there is no such Commission, by the State Librarians doing extension work, has greatly increased the effectiveness of this undertaking. Through the cooperation of these officials many of the small libraries in their respective States have become interested and have sent in applications to such an extent that there is now a considerable waiting list owing to insufficient funds to go forward with their development. In addition to putting the Division in touch with new libraries to which the books may be sent, these State organizations also circulate, through their extension service, an Alcove collection sent directly to them for this purpose. In this way individuals and communities who have not a public library at hand may have the books sent through the mail to them. The following ten State organizations of the United States are now cooperating with the Division:

Georgia	State of Georgia Library Commission	Atlanta
Indiana	Indiana State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Library Commission	Des Moines
Kentucky	Kentucky Library Commission	Frankfort
Minnesota	Library Division	St. Paul
Mississippi	State Library Commission	Miss. A. & M. College
Missouri	Missouri Library Commission	Jefferson City
North Carolina	State Library Commission	Raleigh
North Dakota	State Library Commission	Bismarck
Virginia	Virginia State Library	Richmond

The Public Library Commission, Victoria, B. C., has just been added to the list in response to the following application:



SAMUEL S. GREEN, LIBRARIAN

CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, BARTOW, FLA.

"THE BOOKS ARE CONSPICUOUSLY ARRANGED ON A BIG MANTEL. NO ONE CAN ENJOY THE BLAZING PINE FIRE IN WINTER WITHOUT BEING TEMPTED TO ENJOY ALSO ONE OF THESE BOOKS IF ONLY FOR A FEW MINUTES WITH THE GREAT DANGER OF BECOMING INFECTED WITH THE DESIRE TO TAKE IT HOME AND FINISH READING IT."

Canada

VICTORIA, B. C., PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION, *January 21, 1927.*

I understand that a number of Library Extension Divisions of state libraries, or other institutions giving state wide service, receive from you books for the "International Mind Alcove"; and I am writing to ask whether this Commission may be added to the list of institutions receiving these books.

The Provincial Library in this city, I believe, receives these books from you; but our field is quite separate from that of the Provincial Library. We are the only organization supplying books to the rural population of this Province, about 250,000 people, scattered over an area of 350,000 square miles. This year our appropriation for the purchase of books is $4,000 which goes but a small way toward supplying what is needed. If you can help us by supplying us with any copies of the books which you are distributing, we shall be very grateful.

HERBERT KILLAM, *Secretary.*

There are now 130 International Mind Alcoves. Of this number thirty-four have been formed during the period under review as follows:

Florida	Lakeland Public Library	Lakeland
Georgia	Carnegie Library	Cordele
Georgia	Carnegie Library	Dublin
Georgia	Carnegie Library	Fitzgerald
Georgia	Moultrie Carnegie Library	Moultrie
Georgia	Thomasville Public Library	Thomasville
Georgia	Carnegie Library of Valdosta	Valdosta
Idaho	Emmett Free Public Library Assn.	Emmett
Illinois	Summit-Argo Public Library	Argo
Indiana	Indiana State Library	Indianapolis
Iowa	Free Public Library	Eagle Grove
Kentucky	Horse Cave Free Library	Horse Cave
Minnesota	Carnegie Public Library	Crookston
Minnesota	Fairmont Public Library	Fairmont
Minnesota	Spring Grove Public School Library	Spring Grove
Minnesota	Public Library	Stillwater
Minnesota	Carnegie Public Library	Thief River Falls
Minnesota	Library Division	St. Paul
Mississippi	State Library Commission	Miss. A. & M. College
Missouri	Library Board	Unionville
Missouri	Webster Groves Public Library	Webster Groves
Nebraska	Carnegie Public Library	Tekamah
North Carolina	Greenville Public Library	Greenville
North Carolina	H. Leslie Perry Memorial Library	Henderson
North Carolina	Memorial Library	Warrenton
North Carolina	Weldon Public Library	Weldon
North Carolina	State Library Commission	Raleigh
North Dakota	State Library Commission	Bismarck
Texas	Potter County Free Library	Amarillo
Virginia	Rocky Mount High School	Rocky Mount
Virginia	Virginia State Library	Richmond
Washington	Carnegie Public Library	Wenatchee
Wisconsin	Argyle Public Library	Argyle
Canada	Public Library Commission	Victoria, B. C.

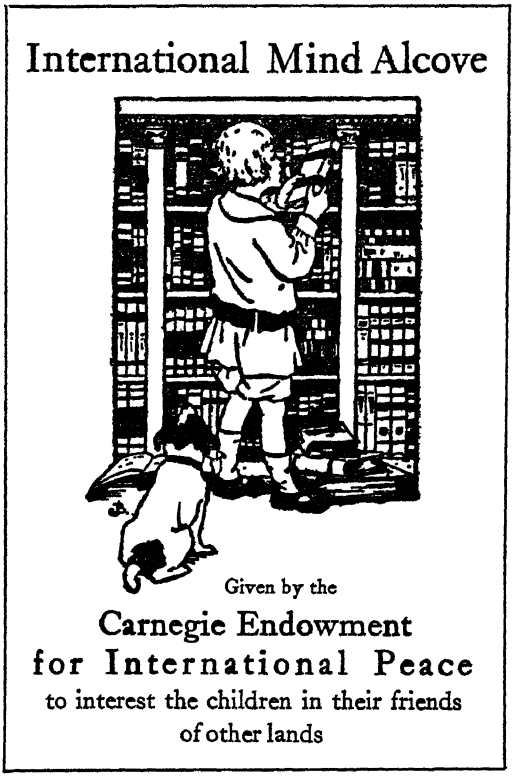
A maximum number of books for the collection has been fixed. The committee feels that in almost all small communities eighty to one hundred books of this type sufficiently meet the need, and that a demand in the community in excess of this should be of enough importance to interest the local library board in the purchase of such books. During the past year this rule has been applied and a number of the older Alcoves have been dropped to make room for the new applicants, who, as has already been stated, are increasing in number to such an extent that there is now always a waiting list. This explains why, although thirty-four new Alcoves have been formed the total number has not increased in proportion. The books sent out during the period under review are as follows:

Bojer, Johan.....The Emigrants
Clark, Vinnie B.....Europe: A Geographical Reader
Dutcher, George Matthew.....The Political Awakening of the East
Edib, Halidé.....Memoirs of Halidé Edib
Foulke, William Dudley.....A Random Record of Travel During Fifty Years
Goodnow, Frank J.....China, An Analysis
Harris, H. Wilson.....What the League of Nations Is
James, Herman G.....Brazil After a Century of Independence
Jenkins, Hester Donaldson.....An Educational Ambassador to the Near East
Mixer, Knowlton.....Porto Rico
Pupin, Michael.....From Immigrant to Inventor
Robson, E. I.....A Wayfarer in Czecho-Slovakia
Stella, Antonio.....Some Aspects of Italian Immigration to the United States
Sugimoto, Etsu Inagaki.....A Daughter of the Samurai
Thomas, Lowell.....Beyond Khyber Pass

The International Mind Alcove for the children initiated in 1925 has been very cordially received. Eight books have thus far been sent out as follows:

des Chesnez, Baroness.....Lady Green Satin and Her Maid Rossette (France)
Morley, Margaret Warner.....Donkey John of the Toy Valley (Italy)
Perkins, Lucy Fitch.....The Dutch Twins (Holland)
de la Ramé, Louisa.....A Dog of Flanders (Belgium)
Rowe, Dorothy.....The Rabbit Lantern (China)
Snell, Roy Judson.....The Dinner That Was Always There (Alaska)
Spyri, Johanna.....Heidi (Switzerland)
Sugimoto, Etsu Inagaki and Nancy Virginia Austen.....With Taro and Hano in Japan (Japan)

A poster for public display which is an enlargement of the book-plate, painted in bright colors, has accompanied the books.



A publication dealing in detail with the Alcove work was issued by the Division in February, 1927, and may be had on application. In it will be found reports, letters and photographs as well as information regarding the conditions under which applications for the books may be made. A few of the letters received since this publication has been issued may be quoted as follows:

Idaho

WEISER, WEISER LIBRARY, *January 31, 1927.*

Thanks very much for the last package of books and for the poster, which we think is charming. We will gladly frame it although now the books are out so constantly that it will have to hang over empty shelves.

I wish you could hear the expressions of praise that I hear about some of these books. "The Daughter of the Samurai" has not stayed in the Library over night since it was received. "It is the sweetest thing I ever read." "I sat up two hours after midnight to read it." "I read it through twice," etc.

The "Memoirs of Halidé Edib" is almost as popular. A High School teacher said the last book about China was the best book about China and the best of all he had had from this Library.

I haven't time to tell you all I hear but most of the books have been enjoyed and highly praised and recommended to others. Some of them go into undreamed of places. Surely a great deal of good will come from them some day.

The last books sent were very timely and I thank you again most sincerely.

OLIVE LOCEY, *Librarian.*

Iowa

EAGLE GROVE, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, *January 28, 1927.*

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the juvenile books sent us on January 13, also two more adult books. Our juvenile Alcove will be arranged shortly as soon as some repair work is completed in the Library. Thank you again for these. The adult books are in circulation all the time. We have never had so many books of this type read before and I'm sure it is because of the special Alcove and bringing them before the public in this way.

MRS. ABBIE LUKENSMEYER, *Librarian.*

Maine

AUBURN, AUBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY, *January 31, 1927.*

We were very much pleased to receive the books. I lent "Lanterns, Junks and Jade" before I had time to accession it. "Rainbow Lands of Central America" was asked for as I crossed the room to put it on the shelf. The children's books, too, were taken out immediately. I am sure these books are appreciated fully.

GEORGIANA LUNT, *Librarian.*

Minnesota

STILLWATER, CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, *January 26, 1927.*

We received the books for the International Mind Alcove, both for the children and the adults.

Saturday we made a special shelf for the children's books with the poster above and a half hour after the books were placed upon the shelf all had been circulated showing they were popular.

With the adult books, we have placed a table in front of the circulation desk with the books upon it, and are sure that they will be popular with our patrons.

You have no idea how much the gift is appreciated by the board and members of the staff.

Thanking you in the name of the above, I am

GERTRUDE GLENNON, *Librarian.*

International Relations Clubs

International Relations Clubs are now established in 116 educational institutions in the United States. These Clubs vary in membership from 8 to 150. The members are students, chiefly undergraduates, who are interested in following international events and in laying a foundation for a better understanding of international relations and policies. Most of the clubs have formal organizations and hold regular meetings every two weeks.

During the academic year 1926–1927, Dr. Ernst Jäckh is following an itinerary which will bring him before forty-two of the Clubs in the Middle West and South. Dr. Jäckh, who is recognized as a competent representative of the New Germany about which he is so well qualified to speak through his association and experiences as a member of the German delegations at Versailles, at Locarno, and at Geneva, reports that the Clubs visited show great interest in their work and that the discussions following his addresses have been one of the most striking features.

The Fortnightly Summary of International Events prepared for the special use of the Clubs is now in its fourth year. In order to preserve this record for permanent reference, the Clubs are binding the issues of each academic year as separate volumes. In addition to the Fortnightly Summary the following material has been sent out to the Clubs:

Books

American Foundation.....International Law and International Relations
de Bustamente, Antonio S.....The World Court
Hosono, Gunji.....International Disarmament
Mallory, Walter H.....China, Land of Famine
Moon, Parker T.....Imperialism and World Politics
Priestley, Herbert.....The Mexican Nation
Rappard, William E.....International Relations as Viewed from Geneva
Proceedings of the American Academy of Political Science, Vol. XII, No. 1, July, 1926.

Pamphlets

Yearbook of the League of Nations, 1925, World Peace Foundation, Vol. VIII, Nos. 8–9
Sixth Yearbook of the League of Nations, Record of 1925, Vol. IX, Nos. 3–4
Report of the Forty-Third Session of the Council issued by an American group at Geneva
Resolutions following up the International Economic Conference to be held in Geneva, May, 1927, published by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association
International Relations Clubs' Handbook
Exhibit on the Organization and Work of the League of Nations. Twenty-eight charts, 18″ x 25″
Modern Mexican History, Syllabus No. VI, with Supplement, by Herbert I. Priestley
Report of the Commission on Extraterritoriality in China
International Conciliation:
- 213—The United States and the System of Mandates
- 219—The Fourth Year of the Permanent Court of International Justice
- 222—The Problem of Minorities
- 223—The Political Doctrine of Fascism
- 227—Chinese Politics and Foreign Powers

The United States and the War Debts:
- Letter addressed by Frederic W. Peabody to the President of the United States
- Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's reply to Mr. Peabody
- Is America a Shylock? by Ralph Beaver Strassburger
- Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the United States—Statement by Members of the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University, On the War Debt Problem

The International Relations Clubs' Handbook which appeared in November, 1926, describes the work in detail and may be had upon application.

The Southern Student Conference which met at Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, February 25–27 inclusive, will meet this year at Emory University and Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Georgia. Last year twenty-five colleges were represented. Clubs from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, are eligible for membership.

At the conference of the Southwestern Political and Social Science Association to be held in Dallas, Texas, April 7, 8, and 9, the representatives of the International Relations Clubs of the Southwest will meet for conference. Dr. Pitman B. Potter, of the University of Wisconsin, will address these meetings and report to the Division upon the progress in Club work in that section of the country.

The following correspondence is interesting as an indication of what is being done in various Clubs:

California

BERKELEY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, *February 5, 1927.*

I thank you for your letter of January 25th with reference to the International Relations Club at the University of California. The three packages, of which you speak in the letter, came shortly after, and we are very glad, indeed, to have them. I have made arrangements for all materials that shall be sent out by the Endowment to be placed on the shelves in our Bureau of International Relations for the use of the Club members.

It will interest you, I know, to learn that the International Relations Club, a few days ago, organized and sponsored a Student Forum on the Chinese situation. In spite of the fact that the meeting was held on a very rainy and disagreeable night, over twelve hundred students were in attendance, and listened with a good deal of attention, and, indeed, participated at times in the Forum which lasted two hours. I am enclosing an account of this enterprise as well as one of the programs. Aside from the pronounced educative value of such a forum, the carrying through of this project successfully by the International Relations Club has, in my judgment, given it a very good launching.

At my suggestion the students not only had a printed program, but also arranged for a stenographic record of the meeting. This, of course, involves a considerable expense to the students of the Club, but they are cheerfully meeting it.

The Club members desire to follow up the two Student Forums on Nicaraguan and Mexican relations and on the Chinese situation by considerable study. If you should have materials on these questions, I am sure they will be very grateful if you could make them available for use in connection with this proposed study.

Thank you very much for your interest and encouragement in our new enterprise.

FRANK M. RUSSELL, *Department of Political Science.*

Massachusetts

MEDFORD, TUFTS COLLEGE, *December 9, 1926.*

It was a pleasure indeed to have the opportunity of hearing Dr. Jäckh's splendid presentation of conditions in New Germany. The small hall in which he spoke was packed to capacity, some standing at the back of the room. Over one hundred attended the meeting, despite the fact that it had to be held when classes were in session. There was an excellent discussion period after Dr. Jäckh's talk. I feel sure that his coming will stimulate interest in international affairs at Tufts, and especially in the Foreign Relations Club.

JOSEPH MAYER, *Department of Economics and Sociology.*

Mississippi

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, *December 7, 1926.*

I have your letter of December 3. The rush of work for the opening of the session prevented my giving much time to the work of the International Relations Club. Now, however, we have organized and are going ahead. We have twenty odd of our very best students, all with fine records in college work and especially in political science courses, in the Club.

I received the Handbook and we find it very helpful. The books were received last spring.

We are receiving the Fortnightly Summary, and we shall be glad to receive all the books and reports that you will be kind enough to send the Club.

Would you like a list of the names of the students, and our faculty members of the Club? I shall be glad to send that along if you would like it.

I shall write again as to our progress.

A. B. BUTTS, *Department of Political Science.*

Texas

DALLAS, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, *December 6, 1927.*

I have received your letter of November 12, and since that time the material which you sent for the International Relations Club. I am returning the receipt which you requested and I desire to thank you for it all. The material which you send is always very useful. I should like to assure you in regard to the material which you send. All the material which you send goes ultimately to the University library either as a gift of the club or bearing the name plate of the Carnegie Endowment. Those books which are of particular use to the club for a given period of time have a special section in the private book cases of the History Faculty. Members of the club may use them freely but are asked to sign for them. We have, fortunately, had very few losses. The members of the club understand quite clearly to whom they are indebted for the books and pamphlets which you so kindly send.

Perhaps you would be interested to hear of the work we have been doing this year. The club held its first meeting in the early part of October and since then we have held all regular meetings. The attendance and interest thus far has been the best I have seen. Membership is limited to advance students in History and Government but visitors are always welcome. We have had an average attendance of between forty and fifty. The meeting place we have been using, the reception room of a lending library just off the campus, has been so crowded that we have been considering larger quarters. The student officers have shown a keen interest in their duties and I have really had nothing to do but display interest and make it a point to be present at meetings. You would be interested, I'm sure, to know that other members of the History and Government faculties attend constantly. Reports of our meetings and programs are always carried in the college paper and we receive all the publicity which such a society would desire.

I should always welcome suggestions from you and I always receive your letters with gratitude.

JOSEPH D. DOTY, *Department of History.*

The bound volume of *International Conciliation* for 1926 is now ready for distribution and contains the following documents:

International Conciliation

No. 216. Final Protocol of the Locarno Conference, 1925, and Treaties between France and Poland and France and Czechoslovakia.
January, 1926.

217. Peasant Conditions in Russia, 1925, by Jean Efremoff, Former Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government of Russia.
February, 1926.

218. The Institute of Pacific Relations, by J. Merle Davis, General Secretary.
March, 1926.

219. The Fourth Year of the Permanent Court of International Justice, by Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard Law School.
April, 1926.

220. Disarmament and American Foreign Policy. Articles by James T. Shotwell, Tasker H. Bliss, David Hunter Miller and Joseph P. Chamberlain.
May, 1926.

No. 221. Treaty-Making Power under the Constitution of Japan, by Tsunejiro Miyaoka, of the Bar of Japan.
June, 1926.

222. The Problem of Minorities. Articles by Louis Eisenmann, William E. Rappard, H. Wilson Harris and Raymond Leslie Buell.
September, 1926.

223. The Political Doctrine of Fascism, by Alfredo Rocco, Minister of Justice in the Government of Italy. Recent Legislation in Italy.
October, 1926.

224. An Alternative Use of Force: When the Earth Trembled, by Richard J. Walsh; The Moral Equivalent of War, by William James.
November, 1926.

225. Observations in Egypt, Palestine, and Greece. A Report, by Henry S. Pritchett, Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
December, 1926.

The issues for 1927 which have already appeared are as follows:

No. 226. Raw Materials and Their Effect upon International Relations. Articles by George Otis Smith, L. L. Summers, E. Dana Durand, Parker T. Moon, and Edward Mead Earle.
January, 1927.

227. Chinese Politics and Foreign Powers, by Harold S. Quigley. Syllabus on Recent Chinese Politics and Diplomacy.
February, 1927.

228. The British Commonwealth of Nations: Report of Inter-Imperial Relations Committee; Address by The Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia.
March, 1927.

As may be seen from the titles these documents contain the texts of official treaties and articles by eminent statesmen, by lawyers, by editors, and by economists of many different nations. *International Conciliation* has been published without interruption since its establishment in 1907. The Carnegie Endowment assumed responsibility for it in 1924.

In compliance with the regulation of the United States Post Office system, a subscription charge of 25 cents for one year or one dollar for five years is made. There are now 5,456 paid subscriptions. The initial distribution is 14,037 of which 7,236 are sent to subscribers abroad. In addition to the regular subscribers, demands are constantly being made for special issues either as single copies or in quantity. In one case an order for 5,000 made necessary a reprint of document No. 223. These documents are used by students, scholars, club members, societies and by the general reader as well, for in each issue special references upon the subject treated are given not only for students, but for those wishing to obtain general information. Requests are constantly being received for information upon the subjects considered and it is possible from the Division office to supply not only the *International Conciliation* documents, but references to and addresses of other organizations publishing similar material which is very helpful and can be easily obtained. The following letters of appreciation received from widely separate parts of the world may be of interest:

Australia

CARLTON, UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, *October 24, 1926.*

Allow me to express my appreciation of your monthly documents which reach me regularly. They have proved of great value to me and my friends on numbers of occasions. The work of the Carnegie and other American foundations of the kind is a source of constant admiration to many Australians in academic work. We are impressed both by the far-sightedness of the benefactors of the foundations and by the scholarship which is in their service.

F. R. E. MAULDON.

Japan

UTSUNOMIYA, *November 6, 1926.*

For some years "International Conciliation" has been coming to me regularly, and still continues.

I examine every issue carefully, and read nearly all issues entirely. They are a wonderful education to me.

I wish to thank the donors—and to request continuance.

E. C. FRY.

California

SAN DIEGO, *September 17, 1926.*

Enclosed please find my check for $1.00 for which I request the following missing numbers from my files of the publications in the interests of international conciliation, to wit: Nos. 194 and 195 for the year 1924; 213 for the year 1925; and 221 for the year 1926. Do not trouble to remit any balance. Turn it in for the good of the cause. I consider this one of the most valuable collections of international documents that it is possible to avail oneself of.

A. HAINES.

Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, *November 8, 1926.*

Your number 224—An Alternative Use of Force—has interested me so greatly that I must have a few more copies of it. I enclose a check for one dollar and beg you to send me six or seven, which I expect to distribute between Boston and Pasadena next week, mainly on the Santa Fé train, where people have leisure to read them.

H. CONRAD BIERWIRTH.

Michigan

ANN ARBOR, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, *October 8, 1926.*

You asked me this past summer about the use made in my work of your "International Conciliation." Of course in the law I do not make the use of it that one would make in history or political science. Nevertheless you frequently publish things which prove extremely helpful in connection with my course in the Law School. Miyaoka's "The Japanese Law of Nationality," for example, was very helpful. I refer my classes to it every year. I feel that you have edited the series along very substantial lines and that it must be of great value to all who are engaged in teaching the social sciences.

EDWIN D. DICKINSON.

New York

NEW YORK, THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, *September 15, 1926.*

I have just received the pamphlet entitled "The Problem of Minorities." I think this is a most excellent piece of work and very timely. It contains so much valuable information. The addresses and the bibliography are of high order.

I would appreciate it if you would send me fifty copies as soon as possible. I want to send one to each member of our Committee.

LINLEY V. GORDON.

Pennsylvania

COLLEGEVILLE, URSINUS COLLEGE, *November 10, 1926.*

I wish to renew my subscription for the monthly Bulletins which expired with the November issue, and enclose check for $1.00 in payment of subscription for five years. I would not be without the Bulletins for a much larger amount.

C. V. TOWER.

Interamerican Section

At the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, held in Washington, April 16, 1926, the following resolution was adopted:

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has met with a great loss in the death on April 8, 1926, of Peter H. Goldsmith, director of the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education. Doctor Goldsmith took up the work of the section in 1914 when its policies were still developing and has placed the ineffaceable seal of his personality upon it. Peculiarly equipped through his previous long residence in Mexico and his complete mastery of the Spanish language to understand and appreciate Latin traditions and Latin temperament, he combined with a keen comprehension of his work an innate friendliness and generous kindness for which he will long be remembered. As editor of *Inter-America*, he has interpreted the Americans to many readers in the various republics of the western continent. Twice during the twelve years of his connection with the Interamerican Section he visited South and Central America as the representative of the Endowment. It was while journeying toward South America in January, 1925, upon his third mission of this nature, that he was stricken with the malady from which he never recovered. The record of his heroic continuance of his work up to the end of his life, of his patience in the midst of intense pain and of his unfaltering belief in the ultimate success of the cause to which he gave his devotion is his finest and most lasting monument.

Resolved, that the members of the Executive Committee on behalf of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace extend their most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of Doctor Goldsmith in their great sorrow and that a copy hereof be forwarded to them by the Secretary.

Since the death of Dr. Goldsmith the future administration of the work of the Interamerican Section has received careful study. The office staff has maintained contacts already established and cooperates with individuals and institutions in procuring books and periodicals published in the United States for South and Central Americans and Hispanic-American books and periodicals for individuals and institutions of the United States.

As a result of conferences between Mr. Alfred Holman, Trustee of the Endowment, with leaders of thought in South America,[1] it was decided to discontinue the publication of the magazine *Inter-America*, since it was felt that the results desired from this publication had been obtained and that the funds devoted to its publication might in the future be more effectively used. The final number of the Spanish edition was May, 1926, and of the English edition, June, 1926. Each of these copies contains a memorial to Dr. Goldsmith.

A collection of books on the history, culture, and life of the United States has been presented to the Casa del Estudiante of the Universidad Libre of Bogotá, Colombia.

[1] See *post*, pp. 66–7.

Two books have been published and distributed by the Section: one, in Spanish and English, *The Proceedings and Report of the Columbus Day Conferences Held in Twelve American Countries on October 12, 1923;* and two, *La primera misión de los Estados Unidos de América en Chile*, written and compiled by the Honorable William Miller Collier, Ambassador of the United States to Chile, in collaboration with Sr. Guillermo Feliú Cruz, curator of the Museo Histórico Nacional at Santiago, Chile.

The future organization of the Interamerican Section is now under consideration. It is planned to continue publication of the Biblioteca Interamericana and contacts with various Spanish American countries will be maintained. It is hoped that the exchange of students and professors between the United States and the countries of Central and South America may be encouraged and extended through the activities of the Interamerican Section.

The work of the Division in Europe is carried on through the Centre Européen, located at 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France. The Director through personal and official visits and through correspondence keeps well informed as to the work of the Directeur-Adjoint, in residence at the Centre Européen, and that of the Comité d'Administration. This body which was created when the work was reorganized in the summer of 1925 was originally composed of twelve men selected from eight different countries. The Executive Committee at its meeting on December 2, 1926, approved the recommendation of the Comité d Administration to increase its membership to thirteen and, in accordance with that recommendation, authorized the addition of Professor Moritz J. Bonn, formerly director of the Handelshochschule of Munich and now associated with the Handelshochschule of Berlin, as a member of the Comité. During the absence, as visiting professor at Harvard University, of Dr. Joseph Redlich of Vienna, his place on the Comité has been filled by Count Albert von Mensdorff, one time Austrian Ambassador in London.

Administration of the Division in Europe

Comité d'Administration

The Director during his visit to Paris in the summer of 1926 met in consultation with the Comité d'Administration, and attended important conferences as to practical methods of promoting unofficial contacts and assisting international undertakings which might lead to better understanding between the peoples of the world, reviewing the work during the past year and approving plans for the future.

During the academic year 1926–1927 the Division is cooperating with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales in a series of lecture courses held in Paris. The aims of this Institut are set forth as follows:

1. Contribuer à la reconstitution du Droit International en conformité des exigences actuelles de la vie des peuples et développer l'influence des idées de justice et de morale dans les rapports des Etats.

Lectures in Cooperation with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales

2. Aider au perfectionnement de la préparation à la vie publique internationale (Conférences et Congrès) aussi bien qu'à la Diplomatie et aux Consulats, au Journalisme international.

These lecture courses are being held at the Faculté de Droit, 10, Place du Panthéon, and in the Salle de Conférences of the Centre Européen, 173 Boulevard St.-Germain. The work is being conducted under the patronage of l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, l'Institut de Droit International and l'Union Juridique internationale, and with the endorsement of the Président du Conseil de l'Université de Paris, credit being given at that university for attendance at these courses. The lectures given at the European Centre are as follows:

COURS GÉNÉRAUX

Histoire diplomatique (1815–1914) 2 semestres
M. Renouvin, Docteur ès lettres, chargé de cours à la Sorbonne
Problèmes politiques contemporains (Chaire Carnegie) 2 semestres
M. Tibal, Professeur à l'Université de Nancy

COURS SPÉCIAUX

Problèmes financiers. 1 semestre
M. Rist, Professeur à l'Université de Paris, Sous-Gouverneur de la Banque de France
Problèmes commerciaux. 1 semestre
A. La Coopération intellectuelle
M. Luchaire, Directeur de l'Institut de Coopération Intellectuel
B. La Coopération sanitaire
Dr. Léon Bernard, médecin des hôpitaux, professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, membre de l'Académie de Médecine

These new series of lectures supplement the work of the Chaire Carnegie described in last year's Annual Report.[1] Professor André Tibal is again occupying the Chaire Carnegie, and his lectures this year are on "La Pologne depuis 1918." In connection with this course a series of monthly conferences is being held at which representatives of various foreign countries speak under the chairmanship of Professor Tibal. The addresses are brief and the meeting is thrown open for discussion in which those attending the conference are invited to take part. This method proved most effective during the year 1925–1926 and reports indicate that the discussions are this year equally interesting and stimulating.

Chaire Carnegie

The first number of the quarterly international review entitled *l'Esprit International,* appeared under date of January 1, 1927. This review is published by the Centre Européen in order to place at the disposal of students of international affairs in Europe articles on the questions of the day, analyses of books on international questions, texts of official documents, and a summary of international events. It is also intended to serve as

L'Esprit International

[1] See Year Book, 1926, p. 65.

a means of making known to the public what the Endowment is doing in its various branches of activity throughout the world. The contributors to the first number of this review are as follows:

Alejandro Alvarez, Les groupements nationaux et la réforme du Conseil de la Société des Nations
Nicholas Murray Butler, L'Etat comme personne morale
Auguste Gauvain, Les projets de rapprochement balkanique
Thomas Mann, Les Tendances spirituelles de l'Allemagne d'aujourd'hui
Nicolas Politis, La nouvelle politique internationale

The documents include such important texts as the Italo-Spanish treaty and the treaty of Italy with Rumania, as well as the resolutions of the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations. Ten pages are devoted to the review of recent books on international subjects. *L'Esprit International* has already met with a cordial reception by readers in all parts of the world. Under the supervision of M. Georges Lechartier of the *Journal des Débats* it cannot fail to grow in favor. A proposal has already been made from Germany to bring out a German translation of this publication, and it is possible that it may also be translated for English-speaking peoples.

Reception of Foreign Visitors

As has always been the case since the Centre Européen in Paris was established in 1911, the bureau has bent every effort to be helpful to foreign visitors in Paris, and to show such visitors every courtesy. The Bibliothèque Passy has held open to students a specialized reference library upon international relations and during the year a reading room has been opened at 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, easily accessible from the street, which has proved very popular. The Directeur-Adjoint, as host for the party of American professors who visited Europe as guests of the Endowment during the summer of 1926, prepared an interesting and full program which included the hospitality of the beautiful building which houses the Centre Européen.

Conciliation Internationale

The following publications have been issued in the Conciliation Internationale Series:

1925	Bulletin No. 1	Où va l'Allemagne? par Henri Lichtenberger
1925	Bulletin No. 2	Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Leur origine, leur developpement, leur unité par Nicholas Murray Butler
1925	Bulletin No. 3	Les Services d'Elihu Root au Droit International par James Brown Scott
1925	Bulletin No. 4	La Médiation et la Conciliation Internationales par Jean Efremoff
1926	Bulletin No. 1	Histoire universelle des Civilisations par M. Charles Richet
1926	Bulletin No. 2	La Reconstruction de l'Europe Centrale par MM. A. de Monzie et le Professeur Tibal
1926	Bulletin No. 3	Le Problème des Sanctions Internationales par D. Mitrany

The Directeur-Adjoint during the period under review has been twice to the United States for consultation, has frequently crossed the channel to confer with friends and associates in England and has visited Switzerland and Germany. As a result of the conferences in England, plans are under way to cooperate with the British Institute of International Affairs as the Centre Européen is already cooperating with the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Paris, with a view to avoiding duplication of time, effort, and expense in the work which is the common interest of both.

Cooperation with England

With the approval of Dr. Stresemann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Dr. Becker, Prussian Kultusminister, a similar method has been adopted in Germany with relation to the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik. A Carnegie professorship of International Relations has been established there, and Dr. James T. Shotwell, Trustee of the Endowment and Director of the Division of Economics and History is now in Germany as the first incumbent of the chair. It is the purpose of the Trustees of the Endowment to fill this chair by new appointment each year, and the several appointees will be chosen from the world's leading scholars, regardless of their nationality. It is expected that the incumbent of the chair for 1928 will be an English scholar of high distinction. The following cablegrams were exchanged following the establishment of this Chair by action of the Executive Committee of the Endowment at its meeting held in New York on October 29, 1926:

Cooperation with Germany

Präsident Simons: Carnegie Endowment übermittelt Jahresfeier einmütigen Beschluss freundschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit durch Errichtung Carnegie Chair Ausbau Bibliothek Foerderung Reichskurse. Gemäss Vereinbarung Jäckh eintrifft als erster James T. Shotwell Februar. Herzliche Glückwünsche weitere gute Entwicklung. BUTLER, *President.*

Kuratorium und Vorstand der Hochschule für Politik empfingen mit grösster Freude Jahresversammlung. Begruesste mit begeistertem Beifall schoene Nachricht vom Beschluss Carnegie Endowment. Versichere namens der Hochschule dankbare Bereitschaft zur Fruchtbarmachung freundschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit. Erwidere dankend Glueckwuensche.

PRAESIDENT SIMONS.

German Board Editors War History begs express gratitude rejoicing choice Professor Shotwell for Berlin Carnegie Chair. MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.

As expressions of sympathy and interest in work being done in Europe by various organizations and societies to commemorate their distinguished dead or to help toward better international understanding, the following allotments have been made during the year from the Appropriation for Contingencies:

Special Contingency Allotments

To the fund being raised in Paris to provide new and adequate headquarters for the work of the Comité France-Amérique, $3,000.

In support of the work of the Kant-Gesellschaft, Berlin, as an expression of sympathy with the intellectual leaders of philosophical thought in Germany, 5,000 marks.

Toward the purchase by the Societas Spinozana at The Hague of the house in which Spinoza died, 250 florins.

Toward the erection of a monument to the French mathematician, La Place, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his death on March 5, 1927, 10,000 francs.

To aid in the creation of an Institute for Research in Modern History at the University of Budapest to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the birth of Count Albert Apponyi, $2,000.

In support of the work of the International Arbitration League, London, in continuance of a gift made annually by Mr. Carnegie for many years before his death and upon the receipt of which the League is dependent for a similar donation, $1,000.

Special Correspondents

It is a pleasure to report that the Special Correspondents have continued to render effective aid to the Director, not only through correspondence and through reports sent to the Division, but through personally representing the Endowment in their respective countries in matters of negotiation, in the reception of American visitors, and on the many occasions when such representation was indispensable to the work in hand.

On April 16, 1926, Mr. David Mitrany was invited by the Executive Committee to join the staff of Special Correspondents of the Division. A Rumanian by birth and education, Mr. Mitrany served with the Rumanian army in the second Balkan War, 1913. During the World War he was attached to the Rumanian Legation at London at the request of the British authorities. He served for three years on the editorial staff (foreign affairs) of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial*. Mr. Mitrany's nationality and his special study of the Balkan situation render his reports on Southeastern Europe of great service to the Division.

There are now eight Special Correspondents of the Division as follows:

Sir William J. Collins, M.P., London, England
Jean Efremoff, Paris, France (Russia)
F. W. Foerster, Zurich, Switzerland (Germany)
Hellmut von Gerlach, Berlin, Germany
Edoardo Giretti, Bricherasio, Piedmont, Italy
Christian L. Lange, Geneva, Switzerland
David Mitrany, London, England (Southeastern Europe)
Tsunejiro Miyaoka, Tokyo, Japan

International Visits[1]

Planning and Parks Conference

The Federated Societies on Planning and Parks, represented by its Executive Secretary, conducted a party of eighteen Americans on a tour abroad in August and September 1926, for the purpose of attending the International Housing and Town Planning Congress at Vienna. On their way to the Conference the party visited Bristol, Bath, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester,

[1] See also pp. 38–9.

Glasgow, Edinburgh, York, Birmingham, Oxford, and London in the British Isles; Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Brussels, Tergnier, Paris, Berlin, Dresden, and Prague on the Continent; a total of twenty cities in each of which city plan improvements, housing developments, and public recreation reservations were discussed with the resident officials. In this way acquaintance was made with over a hundred public officials and civic leaders whose advice and help through correspondence in the future may be depended upon. Many of these new acquaintances attended the Congress at Vienna. There were over a thousand delegates, from thirty nations. The program was directed to the discussion of the control and development of private land and the financing and management of housing schemes. Controversial political subjects were not discussed. The greatest interest was shown on the part of the delegates in the conditions and customs of other countries. After the Congress at Vienna, one hundred and thirty delegates spent ten days in an Austrian-German tour on a special train where opportunity was given to visit at some length with the English, German, Italian, Polish, Swedish, Swiss, Czechoslovak and Hungarian groups. The party visited Salzburg, Munich, Nuremberg, Rothenburg, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Cologne, and Essen. In each city local officials and leaders served as guides in explaining city planning accomplishments. It is not too much to say that the American party, which was augmented at Vienna by about ten additional members, established friendly personal relations with fully two hundred foreign delegates.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment at their meeting held April 16, 1926, allotted the sum of $2,342.64 to provide in part for the expenses of the American delegation. The following extract from a letter written on November 2, 1926, by one of the members of the party, Mr. Henry Ames Barker of Providence, Rhode Island, admirably sums up the accomplishment of the tour:

> We have been taken into the homes; we have been sitting around the friendly board, talking over our common problems; we have experienced the most delightful and sincere hospitality, and fortunately, with some help from the Carnegie Endowment, we have been able to reciprocate at times; we have been impressed amazingly by the foresight, vision, imagination, and wisdom of great public enterprises to provide for the future expansion and improvement of cities and increased happiness of unborn generations, and we perceive that even in these days of their comparative poverty, most of the towns of England and of the Continent regard these things as vital necessities for the welfare of civilization rather than the expensive luxuries and idle dreamings that they sometimes appear to our people.

British Medical Students to America

On Sunday, August 22, 1926, a group of young men and women medical students, members of the Cambridge University Medical Society arrived from England at Montreal to begin a brief tour of twenty days to "see something of America medically, socially, and topographically." The tour included visits to Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York and

MEMBERS OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SOCIETY VISITING AMERICA, AUGUST, 1926

to the following universities: McGill, Toronto, Washington, Columbia, New York, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Yale, Harvard, Patterson-Jefferson Medical College, Pa.

Although the time was so short the party attended lectures, clinics, and demonstrations, visited hospitals, public buildings, enjoyed car-rides, dinner parties, and dances. They were housed in the dormitories of the universities they visited and were taken into the homes and hearts of the community as well. In a word they met, talked and lived with Americans, both of Canada and the United States, thereby, as one of the students afterwards reported "altering forever their mental processes." The Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment at their meeting on April 16, 1926, allotted the sum of $1,500 for the purpose of paying in part the expense of entertainment of these medical students.

Rumanians to America

Early in 1926 it was called to the attention of the Carnegie Endowment that a party of Rumanian citizens, under the auspices of three universities in Rumania, with the assistance, cooperation and under the patronage of Her Majesty, the Queen, and the Ministry of Public Instruction, were to come to the United States in August, 1926, to visit various points of interest in this country. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment, held February 19, a resolution was passed to aid in the entertainment of this party while its members were in New York and the details for the entertainment were taken up with Major Radu Irimescu, Treasurer General of the Society of Friends of Rumania. This action was taken in expression of the interest which the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment take in bringing about increasingly close relations between the scholars and people of Rumania and the scholars and people of the United States.

The visitors, 28 in number, arrived in New York on Saturday, August 14, and remained until the following day at the Grand Hotel. They were then transferred to the International House where they remained until Thursday, August 26, when the party left for Washington. The membership included statesmen, doctors of law and medicine, professors and students. Two gentlemen, because of their prominence not only in Rumania but especially in the Central European States may be mentioned here. Professor Borcea of the University of Jassy was formerly Minister of Education in Rumania. Professor Inculetz is a member of the Rumanian Academy and was Governor of Bessarabia and Minister of that country in the Rumanian Government during a period of eight years.

The program during the stay in New York included visits to the principal educational institutions, to art museums, parks, office and business buildings, hospitals and libraries. Visits were made to the New York Telephone Company and to the New York Edison Company, the latter sending representatives in automobiles for the members of the party and conducting them through the buildings. As several members of the party were unable to speak any other language than Rumanian it was important that an educated native of that country be at all times with them. This service was graciously rendered by Mr. Feraru,

lecturer in Rumanian in the Department of Romance Languages of Columbia University. A trip to West Point was made by boat, the visitors being thus enabled to enjoy the panorama of the Hudson. At West Point the party was the guest of the Carnegie Endowment at tea and also at dinner when returning on the boat.

A selected group of the visiting Rumanians was made up to visit Pittsburgh, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Chicago, and Ithaca. They were thereby enabled to visit important American universities and industrial centers and plants and also to attend the Convention of the Rumanian Societies of America which was held in Detroit.

Owing to the absence in Europe of the Assistant to the Director, the Endowment was represented by Professor John L. Gerig, who acted as Chairman of the Committee on Reception. The guests were officially received by the Mayor of New York and much publicity was given to the visit in the press. As a result of this visit an Institute of Rumanian Culture in the United States has been organized with Professor Gerig as Chairman. The aims of the new society are to develop intellectual relations between the United States and Rumania and to spread a knowledge of Rumanian culture in this country.

The following telegrams were received after the departure of the Rumanian visitors:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1926.*

In the moment when the last members of the Group of Roumanian professors and students leave this country I consider it a pleasant duty to express my gratitude for the most kind reception which you and your foundation accorded to them and for your wonderful cooperation in making their stay here pleasant and instructive. Roumania will be very glad to receive at any time American intellectuals who will go there for the same purpose which prompted the Roumanian group to come to America. Gratefully, D'Juvara, Roumanian Chargé d'Affaires.

ON BOARD S. S. VEENDAM, *September 27, 1926.*

A peine partis nous sentons nostalgie votre beau pays. Veuillez agréer mes vifs remerciements pour votre précieux appui. J'espère que mes efforts ultérieurs pour amitié intellectuelle américaine roumaine justifieront à vous yeux sacrifices consentis votre devoué Nicolas Serban.

When the last Annual Report went to press, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Trustee of the Endowment, had just sailed from New York to visit the Orient and Mr. Alfred Holman, also a Trustee of the Endowment, had sailed for South America. Both these Trustees went at the request of the Executive Committee (April 17, 1925) to further the development of the Endowment's work in the countries visited. They were asked:

Endowment Trustees Abroad

1. To explain in private conversation to public officials and leaders of opinion in the countries visited, the organization, methods of work, and purposes of the Endowment:

2. To learn from them what are the particular problems bearing upon international cooperation and international understanding that await solution: and

3. To obtain their suggestions as to what policies, if any, the Endowment can adopt and follow that will be helpful in that part of the world toward the accomplishment of the purposes for which the Endowment exists.

Dr. Pritchett returned from his trip to the Orient in May, 1926. The greater part of his time was spent in Egypt making the acquaintance of leading men of that country and becoming familiar in so far as was possible with the religious and political movements of the Mohammedans in Egypt, in Palestine, and in Syria. He examined the school system of Egypt, including elementary and secondary schools, the old Mohammedan University and the recently established modern university and met many Egyptians connected with educational work. He also saw and talked with authors, editors, politicians, and officials. Dr. Pritchett's report upon his trip, including impressions of Palestine and Greece, is published in part in *International Conciliation* No. 225, December, 1926, together with the text in English translation of the Constitution of the New Kingdom of Egypt which Dr. Pritchett brought back with him to America.

Mr. Holman returned to New York also in May, having visited Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru. He surveyed the ground, explained to distinguished representatives of the nations he visited the purposes and objects of the Endowment, received wise advice and counsel from them, and in his report made a number of interesting and valuable suggestions for future work which are now being studied in connection with the work of the Interamerican Section and will, in so far as financial limitations permit, be put into effect.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director.

NEW YORK,
April 2, 1927.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The codification of international law, using that term in its widest sense to include not only the restatement of existing international law but also the bringing within its scope of subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, has continued to be the most important work to which the Division of International Law has devoted its interest and activities during the annual period brought to a close by the rendition of this report. To those who are especially interested in the preservation of peace between nations through the organization of legal or judicial methods of settlement, an agreement upon at least some of the fundamental rules of international law seems to be necessary before much more progress may be expected in the development of international tribunals. It is common knowledge that one of the objections to the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, is the absence of a body of well-recognized rules of general international law according to which litigants may expect to have their cases decided when they appear as parties to causes before the court. The desirability of providing such a body of rules has been recognized by the League of Nations in its appointment of a Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law, which is now engaged in surveying the field to ascertain what subjects it is most desirable and practicable to have regulated by international agreement at the present time. The Committee of Experts of the League of Nations is representative of the official effort to codify international law. For years, however, unofficial efforts have been made to promote the codification of international law, and the work of unofficial bodies has contributed very materially to the development of the movement to the point where it is now receiving official sanction. No attempt will be made to go into the history of this movement, but the Trustees should have called to their attention the encouragement which the Division of International Law of the Endowment has rendered and continues to render the cause of codification.

Institute of International Law

Since its foundation more than half a century ago, the Institute of International Law has devoted its efforts to the progressive codification of the public and private international law of both war and peace. The Institute has secured for itself the enviable reputation of having done more to develop international law than any other body during the same period, and many of the projects drawn up by it in the course of its experience are responsible for some of the positive law actually in force. It is well known that this unofficial body furnished by its labors many of the projects

adopted by the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences. Soon after the organization of the Endowment, the Trustees invited the Institute of International Law to act as general adviser to the Division of International Law. The Institute accepted the invitation, and the Trustees have received the benefit of the advice of the Institute in regard to many of the projects of work coming within the scope of the Division of International Law. At the same time, the Trustees felt that the efforts of the Institute would be more effective if it could have a larger attendance of members at its meetings and be provided with the means of efficiently carrying on the work of committees and commissions between meetings. A subvention was accordingly offered to the Institute by the Endowment, to be spent as the Institute deems proper, and this subvention has been paid for the five or six meetings of the Institute which have followed the offer of the Endowment.

It is evident that the assistance and advice of the Institute is invaluable for any commission that is working toward a general restatement or codification of international law. In 1920, the Advisory Committee of Jurists meeting at The Hague upon the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations recommended an international conference for the formulation and restatement of the principles of the Law of Nations, and suggested that certain private scientific bodies "be invited to prepare with such conference or collaboration *inter sese* as they may deem useful, projects for the work of the Conference." The Institute of International Law headed the list of private bodies suggested. Although the recommendation of the Committee of Jurists was not carried out by the League of Nations at that time, the present Committee of Experts of the League of Nations is its direct outgrowth, and the Experts have been specifically charged to consult the most authoritative organizations devoted to the study of international law. At its meeting at The Hague in the summer of 1925, two communications from the Director of the Legal Section of the League of Nations were laid before the Institute asking for the cooperation of that body in the work of the Committee of Experts.

In his report of a year ago, the Director gave an account of the thirty-third session of the Institute of International Law, held at The Hague from July 29 to August 5, 1925. At the preceding session in Vienna in 1924 a special committee had been appointed to examine the methods of work of the Institute, and at the Hague meeting the report of this committee, of which the Director was chairman, was considered and resolutions adopted dealing with the suppression of some commissions and the creation of others, the institution of an advisory or consultative committee for the Bureau, the constitution and methods of work of the commissions, the date and general program of the next session, and the publication of the *Annuaire*. The Director had constantly had in mind as an objective the revision of the Institute's resolutions on public international law, in furtherance of the movement for the codification of international law.

The members appointed to constitute the Consultative Committee were Baron Rolin as Honorary President, and Messrs. Adatci, Alvarez, Loder, Politis,

Scott and Charles De Visscher. After the adjournment of the Institute, the Bureau and the Consultative Committee held meetings to give effect to the resolutions which had been passed by the Institute. The membership of various commissions was revised, and a list of subjects adopted for consideration at the 1927 meeting, as well as a list for discussion at the meeting to follow. The personnel of these commissions as it stood on January 1, 1926, is given in the Institute's *Annuaire*.

Reports placed on the program of the 1927 meeting of the Institute were to deal with: nationality (Messrs. Reuterskjöld and Gemma, reporters); occupations and mandates (Mr. Yanguas Messia, reporter); territorial waters (Sir Thomas Barclay and Mr. Alvarez, reporters); international rivers and waterways (Messrs. Basdevant and Vallotton d'Erlach, reporters); navigation on the high seas (Mr. Blociszewski, reporter); radiotelegraphic communication (Mr. Cavaglieri, reporter); submarine cables (Mr. Coudert, reporter); rules for vessels in foreign ports (Mr. Gidel, reporter); international aerial navigation (Mr. Fernand De Visscher, reporter); diplomatic and consular immunity, and immunity of persons invested with international functions (Mr. David Jayne Hill, reporter); international responsibility of States on account of injuries on their territories to foreign persons or property (Mr. Strisower, reporter); arbitral procedure (Messrs. de la Barra and Mercier, reporters); extension of obligatory arbitration and obligatory competence of the Permanent Court of International Justice (Messrs. Borel and Politis, reporters); conciliation procedure (Count Rostworowski, reporter); determination of law to regulate forms of legal acts (Baron Albéric Rolin, reporter); conflict of laws in matter of checks (Mr. Lyon-Caen, reporter); conflict of laws in matter of contracts, especially the determination of the obligatory law applicable (Baron Nolde, reporter).

The results were most satisfactory. Fifteen commissions reported at the Paris meeting of the Bureau of the Institute and its Consultative Committee held September 25, 1926. The completion of this work covers a large part of the field of the international law of peace. After these valuable reports had been considered, the Director laid before the Bureau and its Consultative Committee the action of the Executive Committee of the Endowment, as expressed in its resolution of April 16, 1926, in furtherance of the codification of international law through the Institute of International Law. It was thereupon decided unanimously that the Bureau, upon the advice of its Consultative Committee, should indicate the subjects still outstanding, but which, if expressed in the form of resolutions, would cover the international law of peace, in the hope that these subjects could be determined and tentative resolutions drafted in time to be presented to the Institute at its next meeting. At the Director's request the Bureau and the Consultative Committee decided to act as an advisory body upon the various requests presented by the Director at that time. They are in the form of resolutions, now in the hands of Mr. Alfred Nerincx, the Secretary General, and will be laid by the Director before the Executive Committee when they have been received.

A special committee composed of the European members of the Bureau and of the Consultative Committee was appointed to report on the method to be adopted in dealing with the new questions to be treated in the codification proposed, and was likewise instructed to draw up a plan for the codification of international public law in pursuance of the work actually engaged in by the various commissions of the Institute.

At a meeting on January 17, 1927, this special committee reached the decision that the Consultative Committee would present to the Institute, in the form of a report, at its 1927 session, a table of new questions, methodically classified, to form the basis of the future deliberations of the Institute. The secretary of the committee was requested to draw up a provisional list of these questions to be communicated to the members of the Bureau and Consultative Committee, and after an exchange of views on the part of these members, a definite report is to be communicated to all the members and associates of the Institute.

Thus the next session of the Institute will have as its object a consideration of the work already accomplished for the codification of the international law of peace and will decide definitely upon a plan for the future activities of the Institute in this field. The Committee feels that if this tremendous effort, now being methodically and energetically pursued, meets with the expected success, the Institute can in two later meetings achieve the complete work of a project for the codification of the international law of peace, to be laid before the Governments for their consideration.

American Institute of International Law

The second private scientific body mentioned in the resolution of the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague in 1920 as proper to be invited to prepare projects upon the codification of international law was the American Institute of International Law, and by letters of March 19 and April 11, 1925, and April 1, 1926, it was invited by the Legal Section of the League of Nations to cooperate with the Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law. Like the European Institute, the American Institute has been encouraged by the Endowment to carry on its work by making it possible for members residing in the twenty-one Republics of America to gather from time to time in different parts of America and carry forward scientifically the work of clarification and agreement upon the rules of international law. This encouragement from the Endowment has taken the form of provision for expenses of holding the meetings and the publication of the results thereof.

The active interest of the Endowment in the American Institute of International Law, and a full account of its work, have appeared in the previous reports of the Director of the Division of International Law, and only a brief outline of these matters will be given here for the convenient information of the Trustees. The American Institute of International Law was of course conceived as some-

what in the nature of a counterpart of the Institut de Droit international, organized some half a century ago in Europe with members from various countries. It seemed to a very considerable number of Americans that there was room for an American Institute which should devote itself largely to American questions, reaching conclusions in accordance with American conditions and in what they believed to be the American spirit. The success of the American Society of International Law, founded in 1906 and now entering upon its twenty-first year, showed that there were enough persons in the United States interested in international law to establish and maintain a society for the purpose of studying and popularizing the principles of international law and the foreign policies based upon its principles. It was thought that persons familiar with international law in Latin-American countries could likewise form societies of international law in each of their countries, and that these societies, when formed, might be affiliated through a central organization to be composed of an equal number of members from each of the American Republics, and thus constitute, as it were, a common meeting place for the members of the national societies and for the exchange of their views. These national societies were formed between 1913 and 1915 and affiliated with the American Institute of International Law, which was founded on October 12, Columbus Day, of 1912.

The Institute held its first formal meeting under the auspices of, and in connection with, the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which met in Washington in December, 1915, and January, 1916. It adopted a constitution and by-laws, fixed the number of members to be chosen from each country at five, and elected the required number of members from each country. It also prepared a Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations, which has received widespread approval throughout the world.

The second meeting of the American Institute was held in Habana, January 22–27, 1917, upon the invitation of the Cuban Government, and under the auspices of the Cuban Society of International Law. It adopted a series of articles known as the Recommendations of Habana, which, like the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Nations, was well received. The spread of the World War from Europe to America in 1917 prevented further meetings of the American Institute of International Law, as it did meetings of other learned societies, for several years. The meetings of the American Institute were revived in 1924 at the specific request of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which, on January 2, 1924, adopted a resolution requesting the American Institute of International Law to undertake the codification of international law. Pursuant to that official request, the American Institute met at Lima, Peru, at the time of the meeting of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress in December, 1924, and adopted the following projects for the codification of public international law: 1, Preamble; 2, General declarations; 3, Declaration of Pan American unity and cooperation; 4, Fundamental bases of international law; 5, Nations; 6, Recognition of new nations and new governments; 7, Declaration of rights and duties of

nations; 8, Fundamental rights of American Republics; 9, Pan American Union; 10, National domain; 11, Rights and duties of nations in territories in dispute on the question of boundaries; 12, Jurisdiction; 13, International rights and duties of natural and juridical persons; 14, Immigration; 15, Responsibility of governments; 16, Diplomatic protection; 17, Extradition; 18, Freedom of transit; 19, Navigation of international rivers; 20, Aerial navigation; 21, Treaties; 22, Diplomatic agents; 23, Consuls; 24, Exchange of publications; 25, Interchange of professors and students; 26, Maritime neutrality; 27, Pacific settlement; 28, Pan American Court of Justice; 29, Measures of repression; 30, Conquest. The resolution of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union requesting the American Institute of International Law to take up the codification of international law, stated as the reason for its request the desirability of submitting the results of the deliberations of the Institute to the International Commission of Jurists appointed by the American Republics to undertake the codification of international law, pursuant to the resolution adopted at the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile, April 26, 1923. The projects of the American Institute were submitted to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on March 2, 1925, and were transmitted by the Governing Board to the respective Governments members of the Pan American Union in order that they could be submitted to the Commission of Jurists, which it was originally intended should meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1925, but the meeting of which was postponed until April, 1927. The projects of codification adopted by the American Institute in 1924 have in the intervening two years been the subject of discussion and comment in various quarters, and it seemed desirable that the American Institute should reexamine its projects in the light of this comment before the meeting of the Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro in April, 1927. Accordingly, the American Institute of International Law is to hold its fourth regular session in the city of Montevideo on March 21 of the present year as the guest of the Uruguayan Society of International Law. The principal subject to be considered by the Institute, from the point of view of the purposes of the Division of International Law, is the examination of the projects of public international law adopted by the Institute at its special meeting at Lima in 1924, preparatory to the meeting of the Official Commission of American Jurists at Rio de Janeiro in April, 1927, for the codification of international law.

The Director of the Division of International Law has been honored with the presidency of the American Institute since its foundation and he is now in Montevideo preparing for the meeting of the Institute. The Director has also been honored with appointment by the Secretary of State of the United States as one of the two American delegates to the Official Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro, where he will go at the conclusion of the meeting of the American Institute at Montevideo.

Last September the President of the Administrative Council of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, Mr. Cort van der Linden, transmitted to the Endowment, in conformity with the provisions of Article 8 of the Statutes of the Academy, the report made by the Council on the work of the Academy during 1925. Although copies of this report and its annexes were sent to all the members of the Board of Trustees in December, it is perhaps worth while to repeat here the closing paragraph of the Council's report.

Hague Academy of International Law

The Administrative Council believes it can say that at the end of the year 1925 the Academy was continuing its progress in a satisfactory degree. The results of the instruction have been good. Several Governments have shown that they consider the Academy an important and useful institution. The interest and spirit of collaboration of those who teach international law in universities or large schools of the entire world are manifested more and more. The publication of the *Recueil des Cours* has been greeted everywhere as an event of first importance in the field of the literature of international law. The press devotes articles to the Academy which show the importance assigned to it. Thus we have indications of a favorable development which naturally encourages the directors of the Academy to persevere in the path which they have chosen. The first steps have been taken; we are now to assure good progress of the organism in the years to come, to consolidate it and extend the radius of its influence. We need only to continue as heretofore, that is, to offer instruction of great scientific and practical value in an atmosphere of objectivity.

That report, as has been said, was for the year 1925. The experience of the 1926 session enables the Director to repeat with emphasis the words of good cheer above quoted. In the last days of August the Academy completed the first four years of its existence with further notable progress in all respects. The number of students enrolled, compared with that of previous years, was greater. The lectures, which were of great scientific value, were well attended. The relations between professors and students were good. In short, at the end of this fourth year of its active existence the Academy appears to be a firmly established institution of increasing importance and held in high estimation everywhere.

There were 429 students enrolled, coming from no less than 35 countries, with instructors of 16 different nationalities. The increase of attendance over 1925 was thirteen per cent, owing largely to the action of the Government of Prussia, which sent some 30 students, for the most part young magistrates. The proportion of the students from abroad as compared with those from the Netherlands, shows a tendency to increase. The program of courses was changed in a few particulars from the one announced and printed in the Director's report of last year.[1] Professors Max Fleischmann of Halle and de Yanguas Messia of Madrid were unable to come to The Hague. However, arrangements were happily made to fill the vacant periods. Professor Benvenuto Griziotti of Pavia, giving a course on international financial law, took over an additional two hours, and Professors Borel and Mercier were good enough to render a great service to the Academy by consenting to give courses on questions touching the pacific settlement of international differences.

[1] Year Book, 1926, pp. 78–9.

The interest of Governments and institutions was displayed by the number of fellowships and facilities granted to students to enable them to attend the Academy, including the Governments of France, Germany, Chile, Denmark, Danzig, Egypt, Spain, Netherlands, Poland, and Rumania, as well as the University of São Paulo of Brazil, the Royal Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid, and a Czechoslovak foundation. On August 11 the Academy received a visit from the fifty American professors who had been sent by the Endowment to visit Paris, The Hague, and Geneva, to become better acquainted with the several activities of an international character in those three cities. The Director of the Division of International Law explained to the American professors the purpose, history, operation and results of the Academy. They then attended one of the lectures of Baron de Taube. The keen interest which they manifested will, it is hoped, result in a larger attendance from America.

The new arrangement of having the courses begin early enough in July to permit them to be concluded before September was very satisfactory. This arrangement, whereby the course of 1926 began July 6 and ended August 27, was adopted because of the fact that in previous years the number of students had shown a considerable decrease after the last part of August.

A feature connected with the Academy is the Association of Students and Former Students, now numbering upwards of 400 active members. The Bureau of the Association has published several bulletins and been most helpful to the student body. The work that it performs is very considerable and takes much time, not only during the period of instruction but also before the course is open. Through this Association the students and professors coming to The Hague are enabled to make advantageous terms for lodging. Arrangements are made for the professors to dine together certain evenings, on certain other evenings the students dine together, and at certain other times the professors and students come together. Thus the sessions of the Hague Academy of International Law are unique in affording three international conferences at one and the same time—a conference of students from different countries, a conference of professors from different countries, and a conference of students and professors. The Association has also organized a number of enjoyable and instructive excursions to various places.

It is believed that the curriculum offered for the coming summer will be quite as attractive and scientific as that of any previous year. As may be noticed, the following program for the 1927 session (first term, July 4–30; second term, August 1–27) contains twenty-four lecture courses by specialists from at least thirteen different countries. In this table the number of lessons to be given in each course is indicated in parenthesis after the word "term".

I. Historical development of international law

First term. (10)—The Spanish Publicists of the 16th and 17th Centuries and the Modern School of International Law. Professor Camilo Barcia Trelles, of the University of Valladolid.

Second term. (10)—The Theory of Natural Law since the 17th Century and Modern Doctrine. Professor Le Fur, of the University of Paris.

II. Principles of public international law

First term. (6)—International Morale. Professor H. Kraus, of the University of Koenigsberg.

Second term. (6)—The Basis of International Law. Professor Alf. Verdross, of the University of Vienna, Member of the Council of the German Society of International Law, Director of the *Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht.*

III. Principles of private international law

First term. (6)—The Theory of Autonomy of the Will. Professor Niboyet, of the University of Strasburg.

Second term. (6)—The Theory of *Renvoi.* Professor M. Fleischmann, of the University of Halle.

IV. Special matters in private international law

First term. (6)—The Conception of Private International Law according to Doctrine and Practice in Greece. Professor Streit, of the University of Athens, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Member of the Institute of International Law and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague.

Second term. (6)—The Conception of Private International Law according to Doctrine and Practice in Italy. Professor Diena, of the Royal University of Pavia, Vice President of the League of Nations Committee for the Progressive Codification of International Law, Member of the Institute of International Law.

V. International administrative law

First term. (6)—The Practice of International Plebiscites. Miss Sarah Wambaugh, author of *A Monograph on Plebiscites*, formerly Expert of the Government of Peru for the Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

Second term. (6)—Public Assistance in International Relations. Professor Brondi, of the University of Turin. Senator.

VI. International commercial and economic law

First term. (6)—International Trusts and Cartels. Professor Edmond Lebée, of the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques of Paris.

Second term. (6)—The International Law of Insurance. Mr. Oswald Stein, Member of the Scientific Division of the International Labor Bureau.

VII. International financial law

First term. (6)—Fiscal Evasion; International Cooperation in Fiscal Matters. Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University.

Second term. (3)—Legal Aspects of transfer by contract of wealth between States. Sir John Fischer Williams, British legal counselor on the Reparations Commission.

VIII. International criminal law

First term. (6)—Expulsion and Its Consequent International Difficulties in Practice. M. de Boeck, Honorary Professor on the Law Faculty of the University of Bordeaux, Member of the Institute of International Law.

Second term. (6)—Crimes and Offenses against the Security of Foreign States. Professor Maurice Bourquin, of the University of Brussels, Associate of the Institute of International Law.

IX. International organization

First term. (6)—The Organization of International Mediation and Conciliation. Mr. Efremoff, formerly President of the Russian group of the Interparliamentary Union.

(6)—International Migrations and their Regulation. Professor Varlez, of the University of Ghent, Chief of the Division of Migrations in the International Labor Bureau.

Second term. (6)—Organization of the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt. Mr. Heyligers, Judge on the Mixed Tribunals of Egypt, formerly Director in the Foreign Office of the Netherlands.

(6)—The Development of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Professor Walther Schücking, Director of the Institute of International Law at Kiel, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Member of the Reichstag.

X. International jurisprudence

First term. (6)—The International Legal Status of the British Nations. Professor Baker, of the University of London.

Second term. (6)—The Practice of Colonial Mandates and their Teachings. Professor Rappard, of the University of Geneva, Member of the Permanent Commission on Mandates.

XI. The law of war and neutrality

First term. (6)—Chemical Warfare and the Movement for its Repression. Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinga, Professor at the University of Leyden.

Second term. (6)—The Idea of Neutrality and the League of Nations. Mr. John B. Whitton, lawyer of the Bar of California, Professor at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Paris.

The Academy has at its disposal for the session of 1927 (July 4 to August 27) ten fellowships of 400 florins each, part of them due to the generosity of the Netherland Government and the others instituted by the Administrative Council of the Academy itself, in order to make it possible for meritorious students without sufficient means to attend the lectures at the Academy. Notice of these fellowships was given by the Bureau of the Curatorium to the Ministers of Public Instruction in all countries having diplomatic representatives at The Hague, with

a request that the greatest possible publicity be made thereof. These fellowships are in addition to those granted from time to time by Governments and public or private institutions, where the selection of the beneficiary does not rest with the Academy.

Teaching of International Law

As a part of the work of the Division of International Law undertaken in compliance with the resolution of the Board of Trustees of December 14, 1911, directing the Division to propose a plan for the development and increase of fruitful ideas on the subject of arbitration and international law, especially through the teaching of the subject in universities, colleges, and law schools, the Division issued a printed report in 1913 on the teaching of international law in the United States. In 1921 the Division made a further inquiry by means of questionnaires addressed to the colleges of the country, relating to the instruction given in the subject in the current academic year. The results of this inquiry were compared with those of the earlier one, and shown by means of comparative tables in the Director's report of 1922.[1]

In the belief that sufficient time has elapsed to render another examination of the situation valuable in measuring the trend in our colleges towards the study of international law and allied subjects, the Division has undertaken such a review and considerable material has already been gathered. In this connection, it may be added that a questionnaire is being sent to universities abroad, including all those on the Endowment's depository list, for information of like character, in the expectation that the data to be received in the responses will be of great interest.

Fellowships in International Law

The academic year 1926–1927 marks the tenth consecutive year in which the Division has awarded Fellowships in International Law to students and teachers of international law and related subjects. In that time 110 awards have been made, 28 being renewals. Of the 82 recipients of the awards, 42 were teachers of international law or related subjects, or, as in a few cases, had had the equivalent of one year's teaching in practical experience, and 40 were students. The Director believes that the results of the Fellowships awarded in the past ten years amply justify their establishment and continuance. In this connection the following recommendation adopted by the Second Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects which met in Washington April 22–25, 1925, is of interest as showing the appreciation of the work by those who are directly interested:

The Conference wishes to express its appreciation of the measures that have been taken by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in fulfilment of the resolution of the Conference of 1914 with reference to the establishment of Fellowships for the study of international law; and the Conference notes with satisfaction that the Fellowships so established have already yielded excel-

[1] Year Book, 1922, p. 173.

lent results. The Conference ventures to express the hope that the number of these Fellowships for both students and teachers may be increased in the future and that the stipend allowed may also be increased.

In line with the above recommendation the Executive Committee at its meeting of January 8, 1926, authorized increased stipends for all Fellowships, *i.e.*, $1,000 for a Student's Fellowship and $1,500 for a Teacher's Fellowship, and also an additional sum of $300 for a few cases where a teacher of international law desires to study abroad.

The Committee which made the awards for the academic year 1926–1927 examined 90 applications as compared with 71, the greatest number of applications received in any previous year. This was due in part perhaps to the increased stipend attached to the Fellowships, but also doubtless in large measure to the increasing number of students desirous of further training in these subjects. The increase in the number of applications for Students' Fellowships was particularly great, and so numerous were the meritorious applications that the Committee drew up a list of seven alternates for that class. Nine awards were made, as follows:

JOSEPH EUGENE AGAN, M.A.—Mr. Agan is studying at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales and the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, in Paris. The subject of his thesis is International Labor Law.

FREDERICK SHERWOOD DUNN, LL.B.—Mr. Dunn was connected with the United States Agency, Mixed Claims Commission of United States and Mexico, when appointed to a Fellowship. He is studying at Johns Hopkins University, pursuing advanced research work in international law. The subject of his thesis is The Present Status of Private Property Rights in International Law.

CULLEN BRYANT GOSNELL, M.A.—Mr. Gosnell was appointed from Princeton University, where he was taking graduate courses. Under the Fellowship he is devoting his time to advanced research in international law at that University. The subject of his thesis is Compulsory Arbitration.

NEALIE DOYLE HOUGHTON, M.A.—Mr. Houghton was appointed from the State Teachers College at Kirksville, Missouri, where he was head of the Division of Social Science. He is doing special research work under his Fellowship at the University of Illinois. The subject of his thesis is *De facto* Governments: A Study in International Law and American Policy.

WALTER H. E. JAEGER, PH.D.—Mr. Jaeger was appointed from Georgetown University, where he was Assistant in Political Science in the School of Foreign Service. He is pursuing his studies in Paris at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales and the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques.

HENRY REIFF, A.B.—Mr. Reiff, who was appointed from the University of Michigan, where he was Assistant in Political Science, is studying at Harvard University. His thesis is on the Enforcement of International Administrative Law through Municipal Law in the United States.

RUSSELL GARDNER SHIMAN, M.A.—Mr. Shiman was appointed from the London School of Economics and Political Science, and is continuing his studies under the Fellowship at that School. He has chosen for the subject of his thesis: American Participation in Old World Diplomacy with especial reference to China, 1898–1914.

KARL STRUPP, Doctor juris, Heidelberg.—Dr. Strupp was appointed from the University of Frankfort on the Main, where he has been privat-docent since 1922. His work under the Fellowship is pursued under special terms granted by the Committee on Fellowships, including attendance at the Vienna session of the International Law Association, at which he made a report on inter-

national regulation of exterritoriality, and certain studies at Paris. At the same time he is working on a French translation of his *Theorie und Praxis des Völkerrechts*, which appeared in the German language in 1925, a work on the Hague Permanent Court of Justice, and a work on Neutralization and Neutrality, besides short articles for the *Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts*.

CHARLES AUGUST TIMM, M.A.—Mr. Timm was appointed from the University of Texas, where he was Instructor in Government, and is studying at Harvard University.

The Fellows are, under the requirements laid down by the Committee on Fellowships, devoting their entire time to the study of international law and related subjects. The emphasis is of course upon public international law, the Committee having required Fellows to devote at least three-fourths of their time to it. The related subjects which have received the approval of the Committee in the courses submitted by the fellows for the current year include Diplomatic History, Conflict of Laws, Roman Law, Jurisprudence, Ethical Political Theory, American Constitutional Law, etc.

Classics of International Law

In his last report, the Director indicated briefly some of the difficulties attendant upon the completion of the publication of the *De jure belli ac pacis libri tres* of Hugo Grotius. These and other difficulties have been gradually overcome. The completed translation, together with the accompanying introduction and indexes, will make well over 900 pages. Such a large number of pages printed on paper of the same quality as that used in the other volumes of the series would have necessitated too great weight and bulk for a single volume, if the volume was not to be too unwieldy for frequent use. And yet, it was highly desirable, at least for reference purposes, that the translation appear in a single volume. After consultation with the authorities at the Clarendon Press, it has been decided to issue the translation in two editions, one on thinner and less expensive paper and in a single volume, for free distribution to the depositories of the Endowment, and the other on the paper heretofore used for the Classics and in three continuously-paged volumes corresponding to the original three books into which Grotius himself divided his work, for general sale.

It is a pleasure therefore to report that, of the three-volume edition, Book I (pages i–xlvi and 1–166) has been printed and bound copies are available, Book II (pages 167–596) is now being printed and bound copies are expected to be available for the meeting of the Trustees, and Book III (pages 597–886 plus indexes) is ready to be printed as soon as the indexes are completed. The verification and identification of some 10,000 references for the Index of Authors is virtually completed and all that remains to be done is the typing of the copy for the printer. The Index of Subjects is likewise well under way.

Since Book I has been printed, perhaps this is the proper place to give a brief description of its contents. It includes, first of all, an introduction by the General Editor in the form of an English translation of his article "La Genèse du Traité du Droit de la Guerre et de la Paix" which was published in 1925 in the

Revue de droit international et de législation comparée. An adequate introduction, similar to those accompanying other works in this series, would have resulted in something disproportionate to the work of Grotius itself. The Director therefore has contented himself with merely a reasoned statement of how the finished masterpiece of 1625 was evolved from the practical lawyer's brief of 1604, the *De jure praedae commentarius*, leaving for treatment elsewhere[1] the relationship of Grotius to his predecessors, Victoria, Ayala, Gentilis and Suarez, in the founding of the modern school of international law.

This introduction is followed by a Translators' Prefatory Note, showing the division of labor between Professor Francis W. Kelsey and his collaborators, Professors Arthur E. R. Boak, Henry A. Sanders, Jesse S. Reeves and Herbert F. Wright, and is in turn followed by the *Prolegomena*, advance prints of which were issued prior to the last annual report. This is Grotius's own introduction to his work and is itself a masterpiece. Therein Grotius sets forth the reason and scope of his treatise.

Then comes Book I, divided into five chapters. To use his own words as found in the *Prolegomena:*

> In the first book, having by way of introduction spoken of the origin of law, we have examined the general question, whether there is any such thing as a lawful war; then, in order to determine the differences between public war and private war, we found it necessary to explain the nature of sovereignty—what nations, what kings possess complete sovereignty; who possess sovereignty only in part, who with right of alienation, who otherwise; then it was necessary to speak also concerning the duty of subjects to their superiors.

Even a cursory perusal of this book makes the reader realize that Grotius wrote for all time. There is hardly a page whereon there is not some phrase or principle with what we would term a "modern" ring. The Director in his last report quoted one such passage on the inadmissibility of the claim "that in war all laws are in abeyance." In the present report, he will confine himself to the quotation of a few sentences[2] on a subject which is now in the forefront of public discussion, namely, unequal treaties. Says Grotius:

> By an unequal alliance I mean here not an alliance entered into between states of unequal strength, such as that which the Theban state in the time of Pelopidas had with the king of Persia, and the Romans at one time with the Massilians, afterward with King Masinissa. Nor again, do I have reference to a relation which has a temporary effect, as in the case of an enemy who is admitted to friendly terms until he pays the costs of a war, or fulfils some other condition. An unequal alliance is one which, by the very character of the treaty, gives to one of the contracting parties a permanent advantage over the other; when, for example, one party is bound to preserve the sovereignty and majesty of the other, as in the treaty of the Aetolians with the Romans.

One is inclined to wonder whether Grotius, and for that matter whether Thucydides, realized the possibility of history repeating itself in matters political. At any rate, the following paragraph is very suggestive of the relationship of

[1] See *post*, p. 88. [2] From Book I, chapter iii, section 21 (pages 130 *et seq.*).

Great Britain to the self-governing Dominions, at least since the last Imperial Conference:

> Characterized by a similar inequality are certain rights which to-day are known as rights of protection, defence, and patronage; also, among the Greeks, the right of the mother cities over their colonies. As Thucydides says, the colonies in respect to legal independence were on the same plane as the mother cities, but they were under obligation 'to honour the mother city,' and to manifest their feeling by 'the customary signs of respect'—a deferential attitude, undoubtedly, and certain outward marks of honour.

Again, some such thing as the so-called semi-sovereign or less than sovereign State seems to have been in Grotius's mind when he said:

> Clients are under the protection of their patrons; so lesser states are by treaty placed under the protection of a state which is superior in prestige. They are 'under protection, not under domination,' as Sulla says in Appian; 'under patronage, not under subjection,' as Livy expresses it. . . .
>
> Just as private patronage in the case of individuals does not take away individual liberty, so patronage in the case of a state does not take away independence; and independence without sovereignty is inconceivable. So in Livy you may see that the conditions 'to be under protection' and 'to be in subjection' are contrasted.

The Director could continue quoting passages on this and other topics to show how "up-to-date" the treatise of Grotius is even today. But that he does not need to depend exclusively upon such quotations for this purpose is evidenced among other things by the fact that a graduate course in Grotius is being given at the present time in the University of Pennsylvania and the Endowment's edition is the text being used—an eloquent testimony at once to the popularity and importance of Grotius as well as to the value of the Classics of International Law.

The Grotius translation brings the total of the published works in the series up to eleven. With it out of the way, or virtually so, it is well to take stock of the other works in the series, details of which have been given by the Director from time to time in previous reports.[1] For the information and convenience of the Trustees, therefore, a summary of the present status of those works upon which some progress has been made is given below. Generally speaking, the order followed is that of availability for publication, judging from the material in hand, and is of course subject to revision as circumstances warrant.

1. SAMUEL VON PUFENDORF: *De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem libri duo.*—This will consist of two volumes. Volume I will contain a photographic reproduction of the edition of 1682 from a copy in the possession of the Harvard Law Library, preceded by an introduction in German by Walther Schücking, Professor of Law in the Berlin School of Commerce, member of the Institut de Droit international and of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. A brief list of errata in the 1682 edition will appear at the end. Volume

[1] Year Book, 1918, pp. 136–41; 1919, pp. 107–9; 1920, p. 114; 1921, pp. 134–5; 1922, pp. 162–3; 1923, pp. 264–5; 1924, pp. 119–21; 1925, pp. 109–12; 1926, pp. 86–89.

II will contain an English translation made expressly for the series by Frank Gardner Moore, Professor of Latin in Columbia University, preceded by an English translation of Professor Schücking's introduction by Herbert F. Wright, Professor of Political Science in Georgetown University, and followed by an index.

2. FRANCISCO SUAREZ: Selections from *De legibus ac Deo legislatore* and other works.—This will contain an introduction and English translation made expressly for the series by Ammi Brown, sometime Instructor in Law at the Catholic University of America and formerly Captain in the United States Army. On account of the fragmentary character of the selections of Suarez which bear upon international law, it may not be advisable to reproduce the text photographically, in which event a modern text will be prepared.

3. CHRISTIAN VON WOLFF: *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum.* This will consist of two volumes. Volume I will contain a photographic reproduction of the edition of 1764 from a copy in the possession of the General Editor, preceded by an introduction in German by Otfried Nippold, formerly professor of International Law at the University of Berne and now President of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Territory of the Saar and associate of the Institut de Droit international. Volume II will contain an English translation made expressly for the series by Joseph H. Drake, Professor of Roman Law at the University of Michigan, preceded by an English translation of Professor Nippold's introduction by Francis J. Hemelt, sometime Associate Professor of English at the Catholic University of America, and Herbert F. Wright, Professor of Political Science in Georgetown University, and followed by an index.

4. ALBERICO GENTILI: *De jure belli libri tres.*—An English translation has been made expressly for the series by John C. Rolfe, Professor of Latin at the University of Pennsylvania, and an introduction has been supplied by Coleman Phillipson, Professor of Law and Dean of the Faculty of Law in the University of Adelaide, Australia.

5. HUGO GROTIUS: *De jure praedae commentarius.*—An English translation has been made expressly for the series by Ralph van Deman Magoffin, Head of the Department of Classics in New York University, and Eugene Tavenner, Associate Professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Washington, from Hamaker's edition of 1868. The Endowment also owns a photostat copy of the autograph original in the possession of the University of Leyden.

6. CORNELIUS VAN BYNKERSHOEK: *Quaestionum juris publici libri duo.*—An English translation has been made expressly for the series by Tenney Frank, Professor of Latin in Johns Hopkins University, and an introduction in English has been supplied by J. de Louter, Professor of International Law at the University of Utrecht and member of the Institut de Droit international.

7. SAMUEL VON PUFENDORF: *Elementorum jurisprudentiae universalis libri duo.*—An English translation has been made expressly for the series by W. A. Oldfather, Professor of Classics at the University of Illinois, and an introduction in German has been supplied by Hans Wehberg, editor of *Die Friedenswarte* and member of the Institut de Droit international.

8. PIERINO BELLI: *De re militari et de bello.*—An English translation has been made expressly for the series by Herbert C. Nutting, Professor of Latin at the University of California. The Endowment also owns a photostat copy of the first edition (1563) in the possession of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

9. SAMUEL VON PUFENDORF: *De jure naturae et gentium libri octo.*—An English translation has been made expressly for the series by W. A. Oldfather, Professor of Classics at the University of Illinois, with the assistance of his brother, C. E. Oldfather, and an index of authors has been prepared by them also.

10. CORNELIUS VAN BYNKERSHOEK: *De foro legatorum.*—An introduction in English has been supplied by J. de Louter, Professor of International Law at the University of Utrecht and member of the Institut de Droit international.

11. HENRY WHEATON: *Elements of International Law* and *History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America.*—New editions of these two works are being prepared by George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law in Harvard University and member of the Institut de Droit international.

Collection of International Arbitrations

During the year which has just passed, the assembling and editing of material for the collection of all known international arbitrations by the Honorable John Bassett Moore reached a point where the details of publication might be considered. It was explained in last year's report that in order to facilitate the early publication of some of the volumes in this series, the collection will be divided into two parts, Part I to begin with the earliest times and end with the year 1794, and Part II to begin with the arbitrations under the Jay Treaty of 1794. Judge Moore reports that manuscripts of the first three volumes in Part II are about ready for the printer, and it is expected that this important series will be started on its way through the press as soon as the details of manufacture are satisfactorily arranged. The ensuing year should therefore witness the appearance of the first volumes in this long-awaited series.

French edition of Mr. Root's Addresses

In accordance with the authorization granted by the Executive Committee on January 8, 1926, a careful selection has been made of the addresses of Mr. Root dealing with international law and international subjects, which are to be translated and published in French. These addresses cover the years 1904 to 1925, and include the most important addresses of Mr. Root as President of the American Society of International Law from its foundation in 1906 to 1924, as Secretary of State and

Senator of the United States, as well as other addresses delivered from time to time on subjects of international interest. The Division has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Jean Teyssaire, French lawyer and internationalist, for the translation of the addresses, and the translations are now completed and in good shape and within a short time the complete manuscript will be in the hands of the publisher. The Director feels that in the critical period through which international law is now passing a distinct service will thus be rendered by printing in a form convenient to the great circle of French readers the views of one who has contributed so largely to the laying of the foundations of the new international law.

French edition of Hague Conferences

The publisher, A. Pedone of Paris, has promised that the French edition of the *Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907* will be off the press in the near future. The original English edition of this work was published in 1909 by the Johns Hopkins Press and was based upon the series of lectures delivered at Johns Hopkins University upon the work and results of the Hague Peace Conferences. It sets forth the genesis of the Conferences, a general survey of their results, the composition and personnel of the delegations, and an analysis of the conventions, declarations, resolutions, *vœux* and final acts. The present French publication will appear in two volumes, and is printed without modification of the original English edition other than by the addition of three or four footnotes of the author and the omission of some documents, the only documents appearing in the French edition being the final acts, conventions and declarations adopted by the Conferences. These were retained for the convenience of the reader, but as the other documents printed in the English edition are easily accessible in the French language it was not thought necessary to include them.

Spanish Treatise on International Law

The Spanish treatise on international law, by Dr. Manuel González Hontoria, former Under Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, will be published in Spain. The revised manuscript is ready. Questions regarding the format and other matters attending publication have been practically settled and an item has accordingly been placed in the estimates in the expectation that the work will be sent to press in the near future.

The reasons for the preparation of a work in Spanish on international law are stated in a previous Year Book.[1]

The appreciation of the diplomatic representatives of the American nations of the action of the Endowment in publishing the English edition of the *Diplomatic*

[1]Year Book, 1913–14, p. 163.

Spanish edition of Manning's Diplomatic Correspondence

Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations was evidenced by a resolution of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union passed at its meeting held on December 2, 1925. The first paragraph of this resolution expresses satisfaction with the work and the hope that the undertaking be enlarged and later documents collected and issued as part of the same series. The second paragraph reads as follows:

> The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in view of the fact that the documents contained in this work present in the most complete form the sources for the study of the early diplomatic relations between the Republics of Latin-America and the United States, earnestly hopes that the work in its entirety may be published in Spanish, in order to make available to the Spanish-speaking nations of America the interesting information contained in the volumes published by the Carnegie Endowment.

In pursuance of this action of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Executive Committee approved on October 29, 1926, a contract signed on June 14 of that year, with Mr. Pedro Capo Rodriguez, for the translation of this valuable collection into Spanish within a period not to exceed two years. The translator has made good progress and the first volume is ready for the press. His labor is somewhat lightened by the fact that a number of the communications from the officials and ministries of the new American Republics were sent to the State Department in the Spanish language, the version given in the English edition being the official State Department translation. However, by far the greater bulk of the work consists in reports and correspondence with the Department of consular and diplomatic officers and commissioners of the United States to South American countries, prepared and sent in English.

It is hoped that the presentation of this collection in Spanish will make the way of the Latin-American historian clearer in a period of great difficulty, will prove in an authentic manner the interest and activities of the United States in the matter of the independence of its Southern neighbors, and, finally, will be accepted in those Republics as an evidence of the continued friendly feeling of the people of the United States.

Diplomatic Correspondence concerning Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860

The Director continues to receive gratifying evidences of the widespread praise and appreciation with which the publication of the Endowment's three-volume work containing the correspondence of the United States concerning the independence of the Latin-American nations, compiled by Dr. William R. Manning, has been received. As a consequence of the welcome accorded the publication of this correspondence, and particularly of the resolution of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union of December 2, 1925, congratulating the Endowment upon the project and expressing the hope that the undertaking might be enlarged and that documents relating to later years, in so far as their publication may be authorized, might be collected and published as part of the series, the Executive Committee by resolution of February 19, 1926, author-

ized the continuation under Dr. Manning's direction. The volumes already published cover the years 1810 to 1830, and the proposed sequel will include the years 1831 to 1860. As there does not now exist any single publication or series containing the diplomatic correspondence of the United States for those years, there is no question that the project will be of great value to all students of international affairs, and of the history of Latin America and the United States.

The general scope of the volumes may be briefly indicated as follows: All documents showing the continued interest of the United States Government in the independence of the other American Governments and its championship of their cause when threatened actually or potentially with interference from European powers, and any other documents showing the efforts of this Government to live up to the obligations incurred by, or assumed because of, the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine; all correspondence regarding international conferences or gatherings actual or prospective among two or more American States; all documents showing the interest of this Government in international conflicts prospective or actual between any two or more American States, including the United States, regarding the disputed boundaries or encroachments by one or more on the territory or sovereignty of another, or others, especially all suggestions or offers and acceptances or rejections of mediations, good offices, and arbitrations in international American controversies; all documents showing the attitude of the United States toward forcible changes of government attempted or accomplished within other American countries, especially questions regarding recognition or non-recognition of new régimes; and any reports made by the agents of the Department of State upon the political, economic and social situation of the American States having a bearing upon any of the foregoing subjects.

It is expected that the work of selecting, transcribing and arranging the new material, which was begun last summer and is progressing satisfactorily, will require from one and one-half to two years.

Modern School of International Law

The Director of the Division has prepared a manuscript dealing with the work of Victoria, Ayala, Gentilis and Suarez in founding the modern school of international law, especially that of Victoria in applying the rules of international law to the questions growing out of the discovery of America. This work is based upon a course of evening lectures delivered at the Georgetown Foreign Service School in 1926. In view of the relation of the work to the purposes of the Division of International Law, especially as a guide to the use of the Classics of International Law, it was thought appropriate that the volume should be published by the Division, and on October 29, 1926, the Executive Committee passed a resolution requesting that it be issued as a Division publication.

Subventions have been continued to the following journals of international law:

The *Revue générale de droit international public*, a French periodical founded in 1894 by MM. A. Pillet and Paul Fauchille, is edited by Professors de Lapradelle and Marcel Sibert. That the present editors are endeavoring, and with success, to maintain the high standard set by the distinguished founders of the review is evident from an examination of its recent numbers. Articles by contributors of various nationalities show the really international character of the *Revue* and its hospitality to the views of jurisconsults of all countries and different opinions. An interesting innovation in the latest issue received is the inclusion of a chronological list of international events similar to that published in the *American Journal of International Law*. It is hoped that the new management will be able to issue shortly the long-promised index of the first 25 volumes of the review, up to and including the year 1918, or better still, bring it up to date.

Revue générale de droit international public

The 1926 issues of the *Journal du droit international*, a bimonthly periodical edited by M. André-Prudhomme, comprised 1,384 pages of the usual serviceable matter. The leading articles of the year include many of great interest. Articles by MM. André-Prudhomme and Palewski look toward codification, both being subjects of reports made to the French section of the International Law Association, the former being accompanied by a draft convention, the latter, by a draft resolution in favor of a general international extradition convention embodying certain provisions. While maintaining its high position as a journal of public and private international law as well as of comparative legislation, the management has been forced to face a financial deficit, due to the constant rise in cost of printing, paper, postage and increased honoraria to contributors. Accordingly, annual subscription rates have been increased, beginning with the first issue of 1927. During the past year, the Journal has also issued the first volume of its *Tables Générales*, 1905–1925. A second and final volume is announced for the latter part of this year.

Journal du droit international

The 1926 issues of the *Rivista di diritto internazionale* appeared promptly. This Italian quarterly review is published at Rome and edited by Judge D. Anzilotti of the Hague Permanent Court of Justice. For a number of years the Endowment has assisted the *Rivista* by purchasing a hundred foreign subscriptions. The financial condition of the *Rivista* is now encouraging. According to its latest statement, it has been able to carry over a larger credit balance than the preceding year, notwithstanding a considerable outlay on the preparation of a *Repertorio* of the *Rivista* from its inception in 1906. The scope of this index has been extended to include the year 1925, and should increase the usefulness and the circulation of the *Rivista*. In addition to publishing articles of high scientific merit in pursuance of the original program of the *Rivista* as an organ for use in the study of international law, the management has undertaken to give greater space to the increasing needs of practice by printing more of the decisions of Italian courts touching inter-

Rivista di diritto internazionale

national relations. The 1926 issues accordingly devote considerable attention to those judgments which have largely to do with matters of private international law.

Revue de droit international et de législation comparée

The review serving as the organ of the Institute of International Law was described in detail in the Director's report of last year.[1] It has been receiving a subvention for several years, but owing to the recent depreciation of the franc the management has been burdened with an increasing deficit. Upon the application of the editor, Professor Charles De Visscher, and the recommendation of the Director of the Division of International Law, the Executive Committee last May authorized a further remittance to the *Revue* by way of a subscription to one hundred copies for distribution among American colleges teaching international law. Acknowledgments received at the Endowment from these colleges show that they are appreciative of this action. Thus, so modest a sum serves the double purpose of providing necessary support for a forum for the discussion of international law and of finding a class of intelligent and appreciative readers among students in the international law courses of our colleges.

Japanese Review of International Law

The special work of the Japanese Association of International Law during the past year has centered upon codification. A joint committee of the Association and of the Japanese Branch of the International Law Association, having been instructed to report its findings as regards those principles of international law seeming in the opinion of the Committee ripe for codification, worked out resolutions grouped under nine headings, which were presented both to the International Law Association, London, for the consideration of its Codification Committee, and to the League of Nations' Committee of Experts for the Progressive Codification of International Law. The Committee met every Monday commencing June 22, 1925, up to and including May 31, 1926, with but few interruptions during the summer and New Year holidays. It is a matter for congratulation that a body of men on whose time the demands of their professional, vocational or public duties are so heavy, could so have adjusted their affairs as to make it possible for them to give so much of their time to the work of that Committee, and great credit should be given their unselfish devotion to the cause of the progress of international law.

Two of the nine divisions of the draft resolutions are statements of principle, the first concerning acquisition and loss of nationality, and the last the equitable treatment of commerce. The other seven divisions set forth rules concerning the responsibility of a State in relation to the life, person and property of aliens; jurisdiction of offenses committed abroad and concerning extradition; the extent of littoral waters and of powers exercised therein by the littoral State; the status of men-of-war and other public vessels; privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents; treatment of aliens, their admission and expulsion by a State.

The resolutions were approved at a joint meeting of the two societies on June

[1] Year Book, 1926, p. 93.

7, 1926, and are printed both in English and in Japanese in the July 1926 number of the Association's review of international law. The publication of texts by the review in any other than the Japanese language is an onerous and costly proceeding for the management. Besides the foregoing the review for 1926 contains articles in English by the following:

K. Inui: Extraterritorial Experiences of Countries other than China
A. Ninagawa: The Facts on the Formation of the League of Red Cross Societies
T. Wada: American Foreign Policy with respect to Japanese Religious Affairs
S. Yamada: The Principles concerning the Acquisition and Loss of Nationality in International Law

The rest of the review is printed in the Japanese language, which is, of course, essential for the maintenance of the circulation of the review, as well as for its usefulness in Japan. The following titles of some of the articles in the 1926 volume show the interesting matter offered by the editors and contributors to their readers:

Y. Ando: The Development of International Cooperation and the Significance of International Administrative Law
T. Izumi: The International Status of the South Manchurian Railway Zone
M. Maida: The Future of the Pan-American Conferences
K. Matsubara: Neutralization and Internationalization
———— On the Codification of International Law
K. Mori: The British and American Views on the So-called Blockade of Germany and their Implications
J. Shinobu: The Historical Review of the Otsu Accident
———— On the Iwakura Mission Sent Abroad in the Beginning of the Meiji Era
Y. Sugimura: From International Law to Universal Law
S. Tachi: The Extent of Territorial Waters: Nature of Jurisdiction over Them
Y. Takagi: Steps in the Growth of Interest of the United States in the Pacific Region and the Far East
T. Wada: The History of American Immigration Policy during the 19th Century and its Relation to Japanese Immigration

The financial report made on the use of the subvention granted by the Endowment shows a distribution of nearly 9,000 copies of the review for the year ended June 30, 1926, among members, to the public by sale, to newspapers, higher educational institutions, libraries, members of parliament, etc. It is gratifying to note the large number sold exclusive of those distributed to members of the Association. These figures testify to the work being done to foster a popular understanding of international law through promoting a popular habit of reading and thinking about international affairs.

Revista de Derecho Internacional

The *Revista de Derecho Internacional* is published in Habana, four numbers to the year, each containing about 250 pages. It is the organ of the American Institute of International Law, and is edited by Judge Antonio S. de Bustamante of the Hague Permanent Court of Justice.

The *Revista* finds a wide reading public in Latin America, and as it naturally gives large space to international questions dealt

with from the standpoint of the Americas, it has a most useful mission which is not so well served for readers in this hemisphere, by European journals which devote, albeit rightly, considerable space to matters that seem remote in interest to readers of the *Revista.*

Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques, politiques et sociales

The Endowment has granted a yearly subvention to the *Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques, politiques et sociales* since its foundation in 1923 in the form of a subscription to fifty copies for distribution to a selected list of institutions. Founded by M. A. Sottile under the patronage and with the collaboration of eminent internationalists, the *Revue* is the only periodical of its kind published in Switzerland and devoted to the subjects of international law and diplomatic and political sciences. In the few years of its existence it seems to have favorably established itself. The contributors to the *Revue* during the past year, as in previous years, were drawn from many nationalities, and the subjects treated were of timely interest. Other regular features of the review are a bibliographical section and a section entitled Facts and Information, devoted principally to the activities of the League of Nations, which this *Revue* is in an excellent position to follow and appreciate by reason of its residence at the seat of the League.

Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht

The aid extended to the *Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht* takes the form of subscriptions which are presented with the compliments of the Endowment to libraries of institutions where they will be useful. Each volume is made up of six parts appearing at no fixed interval but aggregating about 500 pages. Volume 35, completed in the spring of 1926, contained 538 pages; volume 36, completed in December of the same year, contained 472 pages. The first number of volume 37 also appeared in December last. The method of publication differs from that obtaining with most other reviews of international law in another respect than the one of having no fixed date of issue, in that each of the several departments is printed in full for the year as a whole in the order given it in the volume's table of contents. Thus, the first number of volume 36 contained leading articles only, and the last or sixth number was wholly devoted to the departments of treaties, national judicial decisions involving international law, proceedings of congresses, conferences and societies, and reviews of books and periodicals. Numbers 2 to 5 contained as units the other departments on Hague Court decisions and official opinions. This system appears to possess some advantages for reference work until at least a cumulative index of the series is provided.

Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht

The *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht* completed its thirteenth volume in December, 1926. It is published in Breslau and was founded in March, 1906, by Professor Joseph Kohler of the University of Berlin as the *Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht und Bundesstaatsrecht.* Volume XIII contains, besides the articles mentioned in the previous report of the Director, numerous studies of great interest.

This volume also carries a timely supplement on the reform and codification of international law of immunity (*Reform und Kodifikation des völkerrechtlichen Immunitätsrechts*), edited by Dr. Karl Strupp, containing opinions touching a case which arose in 1925 involving exemption from taxes of an alleged German citizen who was employed by a foreign legation in Berlin. To these opinions are added the questionnaire on the subject adopted by the Committee of Experts of the League of Nations for the Progressive Codification of International Law and the report of the subcommittee, as well as the project of convention on immunity in international law prepared by Dr. Strupp for the International Law Association at the Vienna Conference in 1926 with the accompanying explanatory report interpreting the code article by article.

The Director believes that this journal merits a continuance of assistance, which is given in the form of subscriptions distributed with the compliments of the Endowment to libraries of institutions of learning on the Endowment's depository list.

American Journal of International Law

The Endowment has been giving complimentary subscriptions to the American Journal to a number of educational institutions in Europe, chiefly in countries of depreciated exchange. It is believed that a larger distribution of the Journal, especially in countries of Eastern Europe, is desirable. The best means of reaching the student bodies in those countries seems to be through the teachers, and this latter class is everywhere grateful for good material. The inquiry which the Division has initiated into the teaching of international law abroad, as previously mentioned in this report, will enable it to ascertain with greater definiteness the needs of instruction. It can now be said, however, that wherever such complimentary copies of the Journal have gone, they have received an appreciative welcome.

Die Friedenswarte

Die Friedenswarte, a German monthly periodical, was described at some length in the Director's report of last year.[1] With the December 1926 issue it completed its twenty-sixth year. Each of the twelve monthly issues contains about thirty pages. The contents include numerous brief articles on international law and relations, rarely touching four pages in length, by the editors and contributors, followed by a news department dealing with persons, congresses, disarmament, military service, a miscellany of items on questions of pedagogy, society meetings, announcements, texts of documents on the peace movement, and finally reviews of publications in the field of international law and the prevention of war. The editorial office is in Berlin and the editor-in-chief is Dr. Hans Wehberg. Dr. Paul Guggenheim, director of the *Institut für internationales Recht* at Kiel, writes regularly contributions on the decisions and opinions of the Hague Permanent Court. In the beginning of 1927 the editor sent out questionnaires to prominent scholars of international law concerning the subject of military sanctions. The results of this inquiry will be found in the February and March numbers of 1927.

[1] Year Book, 1926, p. 97.

The *Friedenswarte* seems to be making good use of the subvention accorded it. The shortness of its articles, and the style and diversity of its contents in general, are calculated to secure a class of readers not attracted by journals containing lengthy profound studies, and to impress them with a conviction of the existence of a system of international law, to the end that when a conflict of international interests occurs they will naturally inquire what is the international law regulating it, just as they habitually inquire into and expect to conform their conduct to the domestic law governing their daily actions.

The following international law societies have continued to receive subventions from the Endowment:

The Grotius Society

The Grotius Society, founded in 1915, whose activities have been described in various reports of the Director,[1] continues to demonstrate its usefulness by the publication of valuable books and papers on international law. Its publications consist of a Year Book entitled *Transactions of the Grotius Society*, of which the eleventh volume appeared in 1926, containing a report of the annual general meeting and the papers read at the several meetings during the year; a series of "Texts for Students of International Relations," and a series of volumes on special topics.

The eleventh Year Book above mentioned contains a full account of the very interesting meeting held at Gray's Inn, London, June 8, 1925, in celebration of the tercentenary of the publication of Grotius's work, *De iure belli ac pacis*, as well as seven interesting papers.

In the series of Texts for Students of International Relations no additional numbers have appeared since those mentioned in previous reports. The Society, however, has in preparation or in press three others on Saint-Pierre, Bentham and Kant respectively, for the publication of which the Endowment has provided a special grant.

In the series of volumes of special studies the Society has issued, in addition to those mentioned in previous reports of the Director, Numbers 4 and 5, being respectively *The Life and Works of Hugo Grotius*, by W. S. M. Knight, and *A Treatise on the Law of Prize*, by C. John Colombos, with an introductory chapter by A. Pearce Higgins.

The objects of the Society are to afford facilities for discussion of the laws of war and peace and for interchange of opinions regarding their operation, and to make suggestions for their reform and generally to advance the study of public and private international law. The expenses of the Society are met from subscriptions of the members and from such funds as the Society may by donation or otherwise acquire.

Under the presidency of Professor Maurice Dufourmantelle of the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales, the *Société de Législation comparée* has continued

[1] Especially Year Book, 1918, p. 160; 1925, p. 126.

La Société de Législation comparée

by publication and discussion its valuable contribution to the study of the legislation of France and foreign countries. During the past year the Society issued as usual the *Annuaire* of the laws of foreign countries for 1923, *Annuaire* of French laws passed in 1925 and twelve monthly bulletins giving an account of the general and local meetings of the association in 1926. The latest report submitted by the secretary general to the Endowment expresses the Society's gratitude for the subvention allotted to it by the Executive Committee, and states that despite increased expenses the Society has been able to keep up its work of preceding years and to enlarge the size of two of its publications.

At its last meeting in 1925, reported in the January–March 1926 issue of the bulletin, the president remarked upon the admission in that year of 174 members of many nationalities to the Society. Its prestige has likewise been heightened by the creation and affiliation of groups for the study of comparative legislation at Lyon and Strassburg, by the foundation at Bucharest of the Rumanian Society of Comparative Legislation and by the reception of foreign delegations from the United States, Canada and Poland.

Announcement has also been made of the intention of the Society to publish three *Annuaires* of foreign legislation within a period of two years, in order to bring that publication up to date.

The *Annuaires* of French legislation include notices of the principal French laws under the same conditions as those of the *Annuaire* of foreign legislation.

Not only does the monthly bulletin keep subscribers informed of the discussions and proceedings of the Society, but it contains numerous articles and addresses of wide appeal. Subjects of such wide range as the Japanese law on nationality, the economic and financial situation of Germany, the basis of agreements in inter-American maritime law, and the right of persons under the Soviet family code are treated by contributors of different nationalities and recognized authority in these matters.

Aid has been granted toward the cost of publication of meritorious works as follows:

Hague Academy Lectures

The lectures delivered at the Hague Academy of International Law in the sessions of 1923 and 1924 have been given to the public in five volumes bearing the title *Académie de droit international: Recueil des cours.* The publishers and the Curatorium of the Academy who have supervised the preparation of the volumes for the press are to be congratulated upon all points of physical and editorial workmanship.

The first of the series contains lectures given in 1923, the first year of instruction at the Academy. As it was then uncertain whether publication of the lectures would be undertaken by the Curatorium, the majority of the lecturers in 1923 had their lectures printed on their own account, and as a consequence, the Academy's

publication for that year consists of a single volume, which contains only eleven of the courses given, although twenty-eight professors lectured. The other four volumes contain twenty of the twenty-six courses given in 1924, six professors having made other arrangements for the publication of their lectures. It is expected that henceforth all the lectures given at the Academy will appear in this official publication.

Under the resolution of the Executive Committee of April 16, 1926, one hundred sets of the above-mentioned volumes were purchased from the publishers and distributed among the Endowment's depository libraries. The libraries selected were those of institutions of learning in which international law is taught.

The Curatorium having announced its intention to publish the lectures as soon as possible after delivered, we may anticipate the appearance of the lectures of 1925 and 1926 in the near future. Indeed, four volumes containing 1925 lectures have already been received, bringing the total of the series up to nine volumes.

Each volume of the series contains four or more of the courses, according to the time given them at the Academy. In each case a professor's lectures are preceded by a photograph of the professor, a biographical notice and a list of his works, and are followed by a detailed table of contents. At the end of each volume appears an alphabetical index of the whole and a summary table of contents.

The subjects dealt with in the lectures at the Academy cover a wide range. Reference for details may be made to previous reports of the Director.[1] Besides public international law, they include diplomacy, the Monroe Doctrine, arbitration, mediation and conciliation, extradition, exterritoriality, international labor and finance, state immunity, rights of minorities, League of Nations mandates, *de facto* governments, and many others, treated by eminent jurists, scholars, publicists and practical men of affairs. Such a publication is calculated to draw from these specialists their very best efforts, and if we may judge from the unanimity of praise which has been showered by all reviewers upon these volumes, the series is destined to occupy a foremost place in the literature of international law and related subjects, and to become increasingly indispensable to workers of whatever degree in those fields.

It is believed that the continued support of this publication, a matter of importance to the Curatorium in enabling it to issue the series worthily, would be an act of great potentiality in the development of international law, through the benefits springing from a dissemination of these teachings in the places where the study of international relations is cultivated.

Garner's Prize Law

The volume entitled *Prize Law during the World War* which appeared a few weeks ago from the press, is a study of the jurisprudence of prize courts during and subsequent to the World War by Dr. James Wilford Garner, professor of political science in the University of Illinois. In a handsome volume of 760 pages the author treats of the function and

[1] Year Book, 1924, pp. 110, 114; 1925, p. 95; 1926, p. 78.

organization of prize courts, their jurisdiction and procedure, and the law applied by them, followed by an examination of their judgments in all matters relating to legal restrictions on belligerent seizure of property at sea in their many ramifications. The author has had notable success in collecting his material from a great variety of sources and in bringing into orderly array by judicious summarizing, comparison and exposition the substance of the numerous decisions of the period, which may be said to constitute the most important contribution of the war to international law.

The need for such a work, as well as its magnitude, is apparent from Professor Garner's introduction, of which the first paragraph is quoted:

> During the World War special prize tribunals were organized, or existing courts designated and authorized to exercise jurisdiction in matters of prize, in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Roumania, Russia, Portugal, Siam and Turkey. From first to last these tribunals rendered not less than fifteen hundred reported decisions, besides a large number of other decisions which were never reported. No war of the past ever produced so extensive an output of prize jurisprudence. It deals with every question of international law that had been the subject of adjudication by the Prize Courts during former wars and in many cases old questions were presented under new and sometimes novel forms. Likewise, the Prize Courts were called upon to decide many new questions that had never before been the subject of adjudication, and consequently concerning which there were no exact precedents for the guidance of the courts.

In order to aid in the publication of this excellent work, and acting under the authority of the resolution of the Executive Committee of May 27, 1926, the Director has had the publisher send copies, with the Endowment's compliments, to its depository libraries in the Old World and Latin America.

Ralston's Law and Procedure of International Tribunals

Mr. Ralston's work on international tribunals is described in its subtitle as a résumé of the views of arbitrators upon questions arising under the law of nations and of the procedure and practice of international courts. It issued from the Stanford University Press last summer, and the Endowment pursuant to previous agreement to aid its publication purchased five hundred copies for distribution among its depository libraries.

The author, Mr. Jackson H. Ralston, now residing in Palo Alto, California, was for many years prominent in the active practice of international and municipal law in the District of Columbia. He served as American Agent in the Pious Fund Case, the first case brought before the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, was umpire of the Italian-Venezuelan Mixed Claims Commission, wrote the official report for the Venezuelan Arbitrations of 1903, and edited *French-Venezuelan Mixed Claims Commission of 1902*. In 1910 he produced *International Law and Procedure* of which the present volume is a revised edition.

The period of sixteen years which has elapsed between the dates of appearance of the two editions has been prolific in international cases adjudged by

tribunals and commissions created under the peace treaties and other conventions. The revised work has thus grown considerably larger than the first edition, notwithstanding the author's aptitude for compression. Indeed, aside from its new material based on events of the past decade, it embraces phases of the general subject not considered in the 1910 edition. It groups the pronouncements of international arbitral tribunals of the past century on particular points of law and procedure, under the following chapter titles: Characteristics of International Law, Treaties and Their Interpretation, Commissions, Parties, Citizenship of Parties, Procedure, Evidence, Claim, Damages, Rights and Privileges of Aliens, Attributes and Limitations of Sovereignty, Responsibility of Government, Prescription, War, Maritime Law, Prize Law, International Courts of Inquiry. An appendix contains the rules governing American claims against foreign governments, the Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and the statute and rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The list of arbitration cases cited enumerates over eight hundred.

The volume should prove of great service to those concerned with the practice or study of international law.

Report of American and British Claims Arbitration

The Executive Committee at its meeting of May 27, 1926, allotted five hundred dollars for the purchase and distribution to depository libraries of the report of the agent and counsel of the United States in the American and British Claims Arbitration. The volumes were purchased promptly upon publication by the Government Printing Office and distributed immediately with especial reference to institutions where international law and related subjects are taught.

The volume contains the communication from the American Agent, Mr. Fred K. Nielsen, to the Secretary of State, June 25, 1926, submitting his report, the special agreement for the submission to arbitration of pecuniary claims outstanding between the United States and Great Britain, concluded August 18, 1910, the rules of procedure agreed on by the agents of the respective parties, the remarks made at the opening sessions of the tribunal, a list of claims scheduled for arbitration under the agreement, showing the final disposition of each claim, a summary of cases argued, showing the amounts of pecuniary awards rendered, and the texts of the opinions of the tribunals with summaries of arguments of counsel, together with an adequate index. The texts of the opinions with the summaries of arguments of counsel occupy nearly 600 of the 638 pages of the volume and furnish a case-book of internationally adjudicated causes of unusual value to the student and the practitioner.

This purchase was, of course, not in the way of aid to the publication. It was made in the interest of the teaching of international law. It is important that international cases be available to teachers. Such official publications are often printed in small editions which are soon exhausted.

The work entitled *The Acquisition and Government of Backward Territory in International Law* was issued from the press of Longmans, Green and Co., London, in the summer of 1926. The manuscript had been submitted by the author in the previous year to the Director, upon whose recommendation the Executive Committee by a resolution of October 22, 1925, granted an allotment for an advance subscription of 400 copies. These copies have been distributed to libraries selected from the Endowment's depository list in such a way as not to interfere with the sale of the volume in English-speaking countries. The author, Mr. Mark F. Lindley, LL.D., B.Sc. (London), held the King Edward VII Memorial Scholarship at the Middle Temple, and this book has grown out of the work he did at that time.

Lindley's Backward Territory in International Law

The title-page further describes the work as a treatise on the law and practice relating to colonial expansion. While the term "backward territory" is not one that is known to international law, it conveniently indicates the subject treated. At one extreme it is marked by territory which is entirely uninhabited, and at the other, where its limits are doubtful, it certainly excludes territory which has reached the level of what is called Western civilization. Within this compass the author deals with all territory, both land and sea, from the standpoints of the territory itself, the acquiring sovereign, the methods of acquisition and the exercise of sovereignty.

On October 29 last the Executive Committee made an allotment for the purchase and distribution of 250 copies of the first volume of Mr. Witenberg's translation of certain decisions and opinions of the Mixed Claims Commission under the treaty of August 10, 1922, between the United States and Germany. The distribution has already taken place, the purchased copies having been sent to foreign libraries, principally European, on the Endowment's depository list. The second and concluding volume will be published in the near future. The volume was published by "Les Presses Universitaires de France" under the title *Commission mixte de réclamations germano-américaine (Mixed Claims Commission United States and Germany): Décisions administratives et opinions de caractère général et opinions rendues dans les réclamations individuelles du "Lusitania."*

Opinions of German-American Mixed Claims Commission

Such works as this one serve a useful purpose and tend to promote and stimulate international arbitration and judicial settlement of controversies. Mr. Witenberg in his introduction discusses the functions of the Commission and the scope of the work. He contrasts the American plan of judicially determining the German pecuniary obligations with the political agencies set up by the European Allied Powers. The decisions translated are among those rendered on and prior to October 2, 1924, announcing principles applicable to and virtually disposing of a large number of claims, which latter were thereafter taken up and disposed of one by one without reasoned opinions under the authority of these

decisions. Several of the decisions of the umpire appearing in the translation will without doubt prove of more than passing interest to European students of international law and international relations, especially as they resulted in the dismissal of a large number of claims put forward by the United States on behalf of its nationals, aggregating in amount more than several hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Witenberg's translation has been characterized in a review by a French legal periodical as done with elegant clearness, and the judgment in the *Lusitania* case described as unanimously given in an atmosphere of serene justice.

Tchirkovitch's *Institut américain de droit international*

The brochure in French describing the purpose and labors of the American Institute of International Law was originally offered by the author, Mr. Stévan Tchirkovitch, a Serbian diplomat of the younger generation, to the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, as a thesis for his doctorate in the summer of 1926. The reprint, published by A. Pedone, Paris, carries a preface by Mr. N. Politis, the well-known former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, and is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch. The volume is well calculated to acquaint readers of the French language with the part that has been taken by the American Institute of International Law in the advancement of that science. The first part of the work describes the foundation of the Institute, its purpose and its organization; its first meeting at Washington in 1915–1916; its second session at Habana in 1917 and the celebrated resolutions there taken known as the "Recommendations of Habana"; and in detail the work of the Institute's committee in preparing a Code of American International Law. The second part is a critical study of the mission of the Institute and of its work.

The Executive Committee by resolution passed October 29, 1926, made an allotment for the purchase and distribution to selected depository libraries of 450 copies of this work, and these have been dispatched by the publisher to the addresses sent him.

Fenn's Origin of the Right of Fishery in Territorial Waters

The work referred to in the report of last year under the caption "The Theory of Maritime Jurisdiction of Fisheries to 1648," was published early this year by the Harvard University Press under the title *Origin of the Right of Fishery in Territorial Waters*. The publishers have distributed the 250 copies purchased by the Endowment under the Executive Committee's resolution of April 17, 1925.

Mr. Fenn's work is a study of legal theories, beginning in the second century of the Christian era with the jurisconsult Marcianus, whose text appears in the Digest of Justinian. For the period before the creation of the Justinian law books, the sources are literary and historical works and such fragments of previous law as have been preserved. After the law books of Justinian in the *Corpus Iuris Civilis* come the notes of the Glossa-

tors, and then the Post-Glossators and the jurisconsults of the different schools down to 1648. The author has handled his abstruse subject of legal theory under a good arrangement, and with a lucidity of reasoning and a natural continuity that give its parts unity and make for easy reading of the whole.

Conclusion

Finally, the Director deems it proper to say that much time is consumed in careful research and the preparation of memoranda in the Division. Year by year, as the Endowment becomes better known in this country and abroad, it receives an increasing number of requests for information. The Director has always believed that in so far as practicable in connection with its specific work the Division should give such requests courteous and painstaking attention. An interesting instance during the past year was in connection with the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The Division devoted considerable time to the preparation of the material made available to the Exhibition on Friendship between Nations, to which the grand prize was awarded by the International Jury of Awards for the force of its message and its meritorious arrangement. For many years the Division of International Law has contributed an annual report on the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States passing adversely on the constitutionality of Federal and State laws to the *Annuaire* of foreign laws published by the Société de Législation comparée.

In addition to the above, it may not be inappropriate to say a word with regard to the work incidental to the general subjects dealt with in this report. For instance, the Division is constantly approached for aid in the publication of manuscripts and occasionally for subventions to periodicals dealing with international subjects. While some manuscripts can be accepted or rejected without much expenditure of time, there are many near the border line. These demand a careful reading and criticism, and in some cases suggestions are offered to the authors. The Division is responsible for the routine translation of all correspondence, memoranda and documents in French, Spanish, German and Italian received either by the Division or the Secretary's office, as well as whatever editing, proof-reading, and indexing of its own publications may be needed.

In the absence of the Director, this report is

Respectfully submitted by

GEORGE A. FINCH,
Assistant Director.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
April 2, 1927.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND GENERAL EDITOR

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Work upon the Economic and Social History of the World War has continued regularly throughout the current year. A report of progress is given in the attached statement. From this survey it will be seen that the plans for the publication of the History are rapidly maturing and that in another year's time it is hoped that the text will have been substantially completed.

The duties of the Director of the Division, as General Editor of the History, were interrupted in the course of the winter by his appointment to the Chair of International Relations at the *Hochschule für Politik*, in Berlin. As this report goes to press during his absence in Germany, it seems fitting that it should contain as well the text of the inaugural lecture, delivered in the presence of representatives of the German Government and high officials on March 1, 1927, which contains a historical synthesis directly applicable to the questions with which the Endowment deals in and through its research organizations. The text of this address follows:

Are We at a Turning Point in the History of the World?

From the dawn of historical writing, in the days of the ancient Greeks, down to our own time, historians have never been in full agreement as to its proper purposes. Herodotus wrote to entertain; to hold the interest of the Greeks by the thrilling story of a great drama. For Thucydides, history was a tribunal in which truth was to be established. Polybius conceived of it as a lesson for statesmen. It was in this latter guise that history, a product of Greece, was brought to Rome. It was accepted there as "philosophy teaching by experience."

In the nineteenth century, and especially in Germany, the great ideals of Thucydides were taught by the example of Ranke and others. The achievements of this "scientific history," as it has been called, have been ranked equally with those of any other science of today. The long perspectives of civilization have been remade, myths long cherished have been attacked and destroyed, ages careless of their own records have been reintegrated into the story; above all, a new regard for truth itself has been achieved—truth instead of prejudice, truth, even when it hurts, when it wounds national pride or denies accepted beliefs.

But this emphasis upon scientific history may reach a point where it ceases to interpret life. Truth for its own sake is a meaningless ideal if the facts established are not understood; and to understand them we must weigh them, not

merely in the light of their own time, but also with reference to their subsequent influence. As soon as we do this, we are on the road to Rome with Polybius. But we may still be true to the canons of scientific history if we first establish the data in their own time and setting, and then apply the test of values, if the pragmatic method is based upon sound research.

In any case, it is in this field of pragmatic history that our subject of today lies. The problem before us is this: our age is now attempting a unique experiment, one unparalleled in history, the attempt to rid civilized nations of international war. Is this historically justified? What is the "philosophy teaching by experience" which history offers in this regard? The question is the most serious one of our time—perhaps of any time. Is the anxious hope of civilized peoples to escape from the menace of mutual destruction but a delusion and a snare? Or is there in the nature of historical processes, in the nature of civilization itself, a reason for the hopes of peace?

The answer of history down to our age has apparently been NO! There is no more real fact in history than the fact of war. It antedated civilization, established it, safeguarded it and destroyed it over and over again. All through the centuries, men of good faith have cherished the ideals of peace, only to see them yield in times of crises to policies of iron—and blood. This is the recurring theme of the human tragedy; dreams of a world at peace in the midst of a world at war. Christianity was never able to establish even its human ideals of goodwill among men; and Oriental philosophy and religion have been equally futile in this regard. The real and ideal seemed forever irreconcilable.

Now has anything happened in the history of our days to change this world-old antithesis? If so, we are at the greatest turning point in the history of nations. I venture to think that this is the case. I do not mean to say that the turning point has been safely passed; for some nations it is not even yet in sight, and as between these and the more advanced the old-time conditions may yet prevail. But I wish to call your attention to some historical reasons for justifying the hopes of idealists in the nations of high culture and applied intelligence. These hopes may be deceived. War may come again even where the dreams of peace are brightest. But history can already discern some forces at work which justify the idealists, and if these forces are to grow and develop as they promise now to do, the idealism of the pacifist is destined to become the *Realpolitik* of the future. Moreover, these forces are not only already discernible, they are already mightily at work, much more than most of us suspect.

We are dealing here with broad generalizations, and in order to get a just perspective of our problem, let us first inquire what is, with reference to it, the dominant characteristic of pre-modern history, that history into which our present age must take its proper setting. The clue to this is not to be found in what history mostly records, the bickerings of princes, the intrigues of courts or even in the tribal and political wars with which its pages are filled. It is to be found in what interests most people most of the time, which is the day's work. I do not intend

to discount the importance of recurring war, an almost constant phenomenon. But the conditions of war itself were largely fixed by the relation of mankind to that crude material world from which somehow or other he had to procure a living. It might be that he used an army to procure slaves who should work for him; but at the base of all lay the elemental struggle with nature.

Now from the beginning of settled life—beyond which the conditions are too rudimentary for us to notice here—the work of men and women has been done under conditions which are remarkably similar everywhere. In the whole pre-modern stretch of history they are held down to a very narrow environment not only in space but also in time. The spacial limitations we are sufficiently aware of. They are in all our histories: the isolated communities, cut off from any but immediate neighbors. But the temporal limitations tend to escape the historian's attention; yet they are equally important. Viewed temporally instead of spacially, the life of settled communities is held within the rigid limits of the yearly calendar. The recurring seasons hold mankind—in the pre-scientific era—with an iron law to its recurring activities. Cities and commercial people escape only in part, for their supplies are mainly local and depend upon the countryside. The apparent exceptions in the modern-like business of the antique world and of States like Venice in the Middle Ages, are but episodes which anticipate in part the modern age. But the chief characteristic of the life of people before our day—and perhaps still the chief characteristic in spite of the change which is setting in—is repetition. One must sow and reap each year at the same time; one must repeat yearly and daily what was done before, life depends upon it. The farmer's calendar of Hesiod is still valid. The isolated groups of farming-folk clustered around centers of shelter or local markets, to whom the outside world supplies only superfluities—if luxuries are superfluities—are almost as much conditioned by nature as the soil they cultivate.

Now the effect of this upon men's minds is prodigious. It makes conservatives of all who must submit to the recurring routine. The weight of this tendency to repeat is perhaps the strongest single tendency in the pre-modern era. There are stone spindle-whorls in the prehistoric remains of the caves near Mentone, which were twirled by women whose eyes looked out upon the Mediterranean five or perhaps ten thousand years ago; and the peasant women of those hills are still twirling their spindles now as they once did before there was a Greece or Rome. All through the centuries those fingers have been at work doing the same task the same way. The power of the law of repetition, of which the calendar is only a visible if outstanding symbol, extends over all the recurring needs of life.

So it was in the pre-scientific era, so it is wherever life depends upon a close relationship with the processes of life in nature. And so humanity would have gone on for untold ages more, had it not been for the revolution caused in this process of routine by the interjection into it of science and attendant discovery. There is no other historical fact comparable to that which implies the conquest of time and space. The routine of nature still continues to play its ancient rôle, but,

so far as the scientific worker is concerned, it is only a rhythm in the growing orchestration of life, not the dominant theme. The conquest of time brings the southern summer to the north in the speedy shipment of its products, and spins the threads of a lifetime in the moment's work of the thousand spindles of the mill. Spacially, communities move together as the time for travel lessens.

But greater than all the achievements of science is the difference in the *nature* of its processes from those of the pre-scientific world. For as the law of the pre-scientific era was repetition, that of the scientific era is change. This is what we mean by the dynamic character of our age. The rhythm still repeats as we have just admitted, but it repeats in ever varied tones. The past and future were once alike, now they are eternally different; for every discovery, every invention, causes a displacement in society that calls for new discoveries and inventions. The process is almost one of geometric progression.

The result is that we are making another map of the world than that of land and water; rivers, plains, mountains and the like, are still the physical framework for it, but the relations of peoples are no longer indicated wholly by this visible map. Our American cotton states move over towards and then away from Manchester; nitrate factories of Saxony may affect the workers of Chile and the farmers of Iowa, and therefore are a part of their economy. A new invention of tomorrow may change the center of industry from one land to another, as in the case of that English invention which is at the basis of the iron and steel works of the Ruhr. And the drift of these shifting activities is not charted by any old-time calculation of the seasons; its chart is in the financial sheets that record the prices of the money-market. Infinitely complicated is this web of finance, and almost infinitely far-reaching. It is the mysterious index of the dynamic forces let loose in the world by that greatest of all revolutions in secular history—that of the Industrial Revolution. The significance of this fact is not yet fully registered in history. That it is changing the relationships of nations is as evident as that it is modifying the relationship of man to nature. Commerce is no longer an interchange of the margin of production, it is more and more an interchange of necessities. This means that a world community is emerging, based upon the solid ground of joint and common interests. But it is only just emerging, and is still in the earliest stages of development. I should be sadly misreading current history if I implied that it is strong enough to have a political form of its own. It is merely a function of existing politics. We are still living in a world of nations, and not under any international super-state. Fortunately the creators of the League of Nations conceived of that organization in this sense, not as a super-state but as an instrument of existing nations. But although the world-community is not yet realized, we can already state with confidence, not only that it is coming, but the nature of its dominant historical characteristic, that which will mark it off from the pre-scientific era.

The law of the world community is bound to be dynamic, not static. It is the expression of human intelligence at grips with those material conditions of our

life which were formerly dealt with by tools instead of machines. Now the difference between a tool and a machine is that the former helps a man to do his work: the latter does his work for him. Man's position in the world changes, not in degree, but in kind, when iron and steel replace his strength. This is not the place to dwell upon the marvel of this fact, but merely to draw attention to the way in which it releases mankind from the tyranny of repetition. The conquest of space and time by the appliances of science introduces a stage of history where change will be not an interruption in a repetitive process but a fundamental characteristic. The world community which is now coming into being is not the mere *rapprochement* of solid, static peoples; it is moving according to laws of motion as yet but ill-defined, far-reaching but elusive. One thing at least is clear, its future will not merely repeat its past.

Now it is time to see the setting of this analysis upon the problem before us, that of the validity of the peace movement of our time. To do this we must examine the setting of war in both these great techniques of civilization, the repetitive and the dynamic.

In the pre-scientific era—in which we are still rather deeply rooted, and in which many nations are still living—war partook of the nature of other industries, new inventions came there, as in the industries of peace, but it was conservative and localized, even more so than they. Thus, throughout most of European history, wars have been fought within fixed limits between the armed forces of two or more States, while the rest of mankind—even within the belligerent nations—looked on with more or less neutral indifference. Under such conditions war was controllable or relatively so. It was employed to conquer or defend this or that territory, or to reduce or to aggrandize commerce. By land and sea the enemies were clearly discernible; there was no need to mistake either the aim of war or the limits of its operations.

Under these conditions the place of war in political theory was well defined. It was a legitimate exercise of sovereignty, the final argument, the *ultima ratio* of governments. It established or enforced policies of state, and was therefore a usable instrument with calculable results. In such a world the only hope of peace was to use this final argument to impose a universal will, a hope like that which inspired the dreams of Dante. A superior power should coerce the anarchic and warring elements of civilization into a single empire. The restoration of a *pax Romana* proved impossible, however; and the modern States, hewn in every case out of this anarchy by war, continued to depend for their security upon the instrument which had been used for their creation. War was not only the rightful exercise but the recognized symbol of sovereignty.

Such was the nature of war in the repetitive, limited, calculable society of the past. What is its nature and effect under the conditions of a dynamic society? This question, which is the central point of our inquiry, can only be answered by an analysis of the phenomena of war between modern civilized nations, viewed not from the military or political side, as history has always treated war in the

past, but as a technique of the economy of nations, a technique of destruction and disturbance instead of creative up-building. For this study the World War has offered an unparalleled opportunity. This was seen early in the war by the distinguished economist Professor John Bates Clark, who was then Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. From his suggestion has grown the *Economic and Social History of the World War*, upon the preparation of which I have devoted the last seven years. Some two hundred contributors, among them thirty-five cabinet ministers of various governments, are contributing to its hundred and fifty volumes. The subject of this survey is what I have just indicated as the very heart of our problem. We avoid political controversy, leave entirely aside such vexed questions as that of war-guilt, and deal with the World War from the angle of its displacement in the normal processes of civilization.

I am not here, however, to describe this work, but merely to see if we can already draw any useful lessons from its vast analysis. We have tried to gather the data in the spirit of scientific history; what does it offer the pragmatic historian? What would Polybius make of it, if he had surveyed this world of experience instead of that of the Roman Empire? Viewing the war from the historical standpoint just indicated it becomes growingly clear—and subsequent discussions on national security bear this out—that during the years 1914 to 1918, the industry of destruction, which is war, definitely passed into the dynamic phase of economic history. This fact is disguised by the long deadlock of armies in the field, which gave many indications of a return to the war-economy of an earlier day. But when one deals with modern war, one is dealing with something larger than military facts. Our survey covers—or may cover—every activity of those at war, in finance, industry, agriculture, housekeeping, engineering, even scientific research. For all these activities were more or less at war. Germany was the first to realize this. In all the literature of the war, there is nothing more striking than the little memoir in which Dr. Walther Rathenau describes the vision which he realized in the creation of the Division of Raw-Materials of the War Office (*Rohstoffabteilung*). It was because others did not have this vision that, when the war began, almost everyone—including economists—said that it could not last more than a few months, because of the exhaustion of resources as well as of means.

Science falsified this prophecy. Medicine kept up the supply of lives for the front, by reducing the death rate, by hygiene and surgery. Had the science of medicine been as primitive in 1914 as it was in 1870, or with us in the Spanish War of 1898, a war that cost a nation a million dead upon the field of battle would have cost it anywhere from ten to twenty times as many. The importance of this phase of the social and economic history of the war has not been fully appreciated, which is the reason for very detailed treatment in our German and Austrian series.

As for the parallel exhaustion of economic resources, similar surprises were

sprung, too familiar to all of us now, however, to be described here. One need only recall the unrecognizable England of 1916 to 1918, in which almost every principle of its economic past was violated, as it has to be when a country becomes an arsenal; or the case of the United States, where still stranger transformations took place.

But the important point for us is that this economy of war followed the law of dynamics, change producing changes in geometric progression—with the whole process speeded up by the fact that the competition of war must follow a faster pace than that of peace, since in war the delay in adjustment may be fatal.

It is not so significant that the war involved so many peoples as that it involved them so completely. There was no keeping events within bounds, as in the simple economy of the past. The shifting map of economic interests was invaded to a far greater degree than the march of armies on the geographic map, as the blockade and the financial dislocation of the war both clearly showed. Not only this, but sometimes the losses inflicted upon an enemy turned out to be one's own.

In short, war has ceased to be calculable, as it was in the era of relatively static phenomena. In its economy are combined two techniques, both of them dynamic: the technique of peace which supplies war with its resources, and the technique of destruction. Now, since both of these are progressively modified by every new development, war is as uncertain in its direction as in its intensity or its spread. It is no longer a safe instrument for statesmanship under such circumstances; it is too dangerous to employ. It is no longer an *ultima ratio*, for it has lost its *raison d'être*. Victor and victim may suffer a common disaster. Its effects reach even into the unformed future, and rob the savings of generations yet unborn. Time, as well as space, levels its barriers to the march of destruction. This new dynamic world, the creation of human intelligence, containing as it does the most precious things in our heritage, has no other defense against it, once it is loosed, than that which endangers it as well. Such are the phenomena of war as revealed by a study of the tragic years 1914 to 1918. Moreover, it is equally clear from this analysis, that these phenomena are not merely incidental and temporary. They are typical and more and more true as civilization develops.

What then? In so far as war is no longer calculable, it is no longer part of a *Realpolitik*. But what is the *Realpolitik* of peace? Shall we leave the world as it is? Shall we sanctify a *status quo* of injustice? By no means. Fortunately that is not the alternative which this analysis suggests. The dynamic processes of peace may offer the fitting means of redress without the dislocation of war. They have in them the potentialities of the future. What we need to work out is the method by which we may subserve the means of justice or secure the aims of national policies which formerly we have entrusted to the forces of war.

At this point one's mind naturally turns to such agencies as the League of Nations, the Court of International Justice, and the devices of Locarno. Into

this new international world, I, as an American cannot yet enter with you; and it is not fitting that we discuss their mechanism here. But the fundamental principle upon which they all rest is none the less valid for all civilized peoples, Americans included. Indeed there is perhaps as much acceptance in America of the principles which underlie Locarno, the League of Nations and the World Court, as anywhere else in the world. Why then has the United States hesitated to join the League or adhere to the Court? Chiefly for two reasons: the first is a doubt, which I personally do not share, that the League and the Court do not adequately embody the great principles of international justice; the second, a much stronger reason—that a remote country may be dragged into too many local problems. The conviction that the institution of war—that is, war practised as a means of policy—has become substantially an international crime is just as strongly rooted in the conscience of America as it ever was; and indeed it is because we still assert our adherence to these doctrines of peace, while hesitating to accept the practical devices for which we ourselves are partially responsible, that the charge of hypocrisy has been levelled against us. In so far as hypocrisy consists in cherishing high ideals without perhaps having sufficiently well envisaged the difficulties in their realization, this charge may stand. I am inclined to think that most hypocrisy does consist primarily in this failure to appreciate difficulties. But I am not interested here in a defense of what we have done or have not done. I am solely interested in trying to find a solution for the future. And it would seem to me that the elements of a solution lie in the historical analysis which we have been tracing.

The new international policy, symbolized chiefly in the League of Nations, must be based, not upon the rigid framework of a static world, but upon the laws of a dynamic society. The shifting of national pressures, as the conquest of nature proceeds, is no longer incidental but constant. Now constant variation calls for continuing adjustment. The problems of international relations can never be settled without creating new ones. This means that there is emerging a world community in which no single act of power is permanently effective, as used to be the case in repetitive and exclusive societies. Sound policy is henceforth that which gathers around it the accumulating force of common interest, making the interests of others contribute also to one's own. This was the great liberating principle of Adam Smith, upon which, more than upon any other single theory, the science of economics rests; that the wealth of one's own nation depends in a growing degree upon the wealth of others. This theory is now seen to be equally true in other branches of international relations. It is especially true in the field of national security—I am speaking only of civilized peoples. But if the peace as well as the prosperity of nations is dependent upon a recognition of mutual interests, those interests must be recognized according to the degree they are involved. Thus, in the field of economics, although Adam Smith is known as the Father of Free Trade, he admitted the limitations and variations of an imperfect world. Similarly, in the wider application of these international

principles today—and more especially in the field of security—we must adjust the obligations of nations with regard to their own immediate problems and their setting in the world.

That this is the line of history which the nations of the League are pursuing is evidenced by the Treaties of Locarno. The general principles of the Covenant are guaranteed by regional agreements. The Covenant is a universal pledge of peace, but the obligations which it imposes to protect that pledge against a violator are varied according to the interests of the signatories. This recognition of varying obligations in the enforcement of peace is vital for the question with which we are dealing. At once the laws of dynamic society begin to work. Already it can be seen that if the Locarno agreements are to be fully effective, other changes must be made in existing international law. The Covenant had ended—for all members of the League—the old sovereign right of war; and to enforce this reform it strengthened the defenses of the weak. But defense is also war, and this emphasis on defensive measures is chiefly responsible for the first of the two chief reasons of Americans for abstention; for most aggressive wars have been camouflaged as defensive. Now in Article V of the Treaty of Locarno aggression is defined, and by implication defense as well. The aggressor is that Power which goes to war in violation of its own promise to resort to the established means of peaceful settlement—arbitral, juridical or conciliation tribunal, or the organs of the League. The application of this definition made the adherence of Britain possible by setting the limits for its guarantee. Similarly, it seems to me, and I speak only for myself—it may be extended to apply to the situation of America. The guarantee of peace does not consist entirely of positive measures in direct police action; it consists as well of negative measures in the denial of help to the violator. This denial of help is at present an obligation applicable only to Members of the League. Outside the League the old law of neutrality prevails according to which the citizens of a neutral State can supply both belligerents alike. Now the privilege of the neutral to help the aggressor as well as the victim should cease wherever the test of aggression has been violated.

Two tasks are then before us. In the first place, the definition of aggressive war must be developed and applied so that automatically the machinery of international justice as a substitute for war would be enhanced and at the same time all war but defense be outlawed. As for defensive war, that would disappear of itself if there were no aggression. In the second place, neutrality must be redefined so that the neutral is no longer a potential accomplice of the aggressor, as is the case at present through the free use of its private resources in the shape of supplies.

Neutrality between civilized States might perhaps be limited to the reservation by the neutral State of the right to determine whether or not a case of aggression had arisen.

Such a reservation might, of course, be used to preserve "the existing status" in certain cases; but other forces would work to prevent this. The presumption

that a State is an aggressor which goes to war in violation of its promise to go to court, could be more easily established than any other; and the final tribunal before which such offences against the new law of nations would be tried, is that of a growing body of democratic opinion in all civilized countries. Here our whole case must finally rest. And here, let us say, it may be left with greater safety than anywhere else. In the education of democracy lies the hope of the world. In its innate desire for justice I have abundant confidence.

I have touched only the merest externals of the question before me. But, if the analysis holds, we are at the greatest turning point in human history. The intelligence which has won so many triumphs over our material environment is now at grips with the human problem. Whether it is solved by us or by the generations which follow, there can be no doubt of the outcome. For science itself is working to the fulfilment of the precepts of religion.

It may be of some interest to note that the ideas here expressed were considered of sufficient interest to be widely quoted in the current press of Germany. The work at the *Hochschule für Politik*, of which this lecture was a formal part, was therefore one of the important activities of this Division during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES T. SHOTWELL,
Director and General Editor.

BERLIN,
April 2, 1927.

REPORT OF PROGRESS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

General Summary

The Division of Economics and History is able to report continued progress during the past year in the preparation and publication of the Economic and Social History of the World War. Thus far seventy-four volumes have been published, of which fifty-five are full volumes (containing ninety-five monographs), and nineteen are half volumes, a total of one hundred and fourteen monographs.

Volumes Published

Series	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Total
British	5	7	2	1	2	2	19
Austrian and Hungarian		1		4	3	2	10
Belgian			1	1	1	1	4
Czechoslovak		1					1
French			2	9	12	4	27
German						4	4
Italian				2	2	1	5
Netherlands		1					1
Scandinavian					1		1
American					1		1
Translated and Abridged						1	1
Total	5	10	5	17	22	15	74

Language of Publication

Series	English	French	German	Italian	Swedish	Total
British	19					19
Austrian and Hungarian[1]			10			10
Belgian		4				4
Czechoslovak[2]	1					1
French[3]		27				27
German			4			4
Italian				5		5
Netherlands	1					1
Scandinavian					1	1
American	1					1
Translated and Abridged	1					1
Total	23	31	14	5	1	74

[1] One volume published in Hungarian Academy of Sciences.
[2] Printed in Czech privately, by permission.
[3] 14 full volumes, 13 half volumes.

The Press has in preparation at the present time thirty-six monographs (twenty-three volumes); sixty-four monographs (thirty-five volumes) are in the hands of the editors for examination and revision; and of the ninety-one monographs still to be delivered, the authors are at work upon eighty, while eleven are still to be assigned.

Monographs in Press

Series		
British	2	
Austrian and Hungarian	1	
Belgian	2	
French	4	
German	7	
Netherlands	9	
Japanese	1	
Russian	3	
Translated and Abridged	7	36 monographs (23 volumes)

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Series		
British	1	
Austrian and Hungarian	12	
French	6	
German	1	
Greek	4	
Japanese	5	
Rumanian	1	
Russian	30	
Translated and Abridged	4	64 monographs (35 volumes)

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Series		
British	11	
Austrian and Hungarian	7	
Belgian	1	
Bulgarian	1	
Czechoslovak	1	
French	17	
German	25	
Greek	4	
Italian	7	
Rumanian	6	
Russian	2	
Scandinavian	3	
Yugoslav	2	
American	4	91 monographs

British Series

Monographs Published

Manual of Archive Administration	Mr. Hilary Jenkinson	1922
War Government of the British Dominions	Professor A. B. Keith	1922
Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914–1920	Professor A. L. Bowley	1922
The Cotton Control Board	Mr. H. D. Henderson	1922
Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration	Sir Arthur Salter, K.C.B.	1922
Bibliographical Survey	Miss M. E. Bulkley	1923
Food Production in War	Sir Thomas Middleton, K.B.E.	1923
The British Coal-Mining Industry during the War	Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B.	1923
Trade Unionism and Munitions	Mr. G. D. H. Cole	1923
Workshop Organization	Mr. G. D. H. Cole	1923
Labour in the Coal Mining Industry	Mr. G. D. H. Cole	1923
Labour Supply and Regulation	Mr. Humbert Wolfe	1923
Experiments in State Control at the War Office and the Ministry of Food	Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd	1924
Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War	Professor W. R. Scott and Mr. J. Cunnison	1924
British Archives and the Sources for the History of the World War	Dr. Hubert Hall	1925
British War Budgets	Mr. F. W. Hirst and Mr. J. E. Allen	1926
Rural Scotland during the War:		1926
Introduction	Professor W. R. Scott	
Scottish Fisheries	Mr. D. T. Jones	
Scottish Agriculture	Mr. H. M. Conacher	
Scottish Land Settlement	Professor W. R. Scott	
The Scottish Agricultural Labourer	Mr. J. F. Duncan	
Appendix on Jute	Dr. J. P. Day	
General History of British Shipping during the War	Mr. C. Ernest Fayle	1927
The War and Insurance:		1927
Life Insurance	Mr. S. G. Warner	
Fire Insurance	Mr. E. A. Sich and Mr. S. Preston	
Shipping Insurance	Sir Norman Hill	
Friendly Societies and Health Insurance	Sir Arthur Watson	
Unemployment Insurance	Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B.	
National Savings Movement	Sir William Schooling	

Monographs in Press

Guides to the Study of War-Time Economics:	
Dictionary of Official War-Time Organizations	Dr. N. B. Dearle
Economic Chronicle of the War	Dr. N. B. Dearle

Manuscript in Hands of Editors

British Food Control	Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B.

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Taxation and War-Time Incomes:	
Taxation during the War	Sir Josiah C. Stamp
War-Time Profits and their Distribution	Sir Josiah C. Stamp

The British Iron and Steel Industry during the War	Mr. W. T. Layton, C.H., C.B.E.
Effect of the War upon Public Health:	
Public Health Conditions in England during the War	Dr. A. W. J. Macfadden, C.B.
Health of the Returned Soldier	Dr. E. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E.
Wales in the World War	Mr. Thomas Jones, LL.D.
War Government of Great Britain and Ireland	Professor W. G. S. Adams
Cost of the War to Great Britain	(to be arranged)
Studies in British Social History during the World War	(to be arranged)
War Prisoners	(to be arranged)
British Finance during the War	(to be arranged)

Austrian and Hungarian Series

Monographs Published

(In German)

Bibliography of Austrian Economic Literature during the War	Dr. Othmar Spann	1923
Austro-Hungarian Finance during the War	Dr. Alexander Popovics	1925
Coal Supply in Austria during the War	Ing. Emil Homann-Herimberg	1925
War Government of Austria	Dr. Joseph Redlich	1925
"Mittel-Europa": the Preparation of a New Joint Economy	Dr. Gustav Gratz and Dr. Richard Schüller	1925
The Effect of the War upon Public Health in Austria and Hungary (2 volumes)	A series of studies by Drs. Helly, Kirchenberger, Steiner, Raschofsky, Kassowitz, Breitner, von Bókay, Schacherl, Hockauf, Finger, Kyrle, Elias, Economo, Müller-Deham, Nobel, Wagner, Edelmann, and Mayerhofer, edited with Introduction by Professor Clemens Pirquet	1926
Food Control and Agriculture in Austria during the War	A series of studies directed by Dr. H. Loewenfeld-Russ	1926
Labor in Austria during the War	Mr. Ferdinand Hanusch and Professor Dr. Emanuel Adler	1927
Economic Use of Occupied Territories:		1927
Serbia, Montenegro, Albania	General Kerchnawe	
Rumania	Mr. Felix Sobotka	
Poland	General Mitzka	
Northern Italy	General Leidl	
Ukraine	General Krauss	

Monograph in Press

The War and Crime	Professor Franz Exner

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Austrian Railways during the War:	
Civil Control	Ing. Bruno von Enderes
Military Control	Col. Ratzenhofer

Military Economic History:	A series of studies directed by Professor Wieser, General Krauss, General Hoen, Col. Glaise-Horstenau
Conscription, etc.	Col. Klose
Munitions and Supply	Col. Pflug
Building and Engineering	Col. Brunner
Iron Industry	Col. Gruber
War Prisoners	Dr. H. Raabl-Werner
General Survey of Public Health in Austria-Hungary	Professor Dr. Clemens Pirquet
Effects of the War upon the Hungarian Government and People	Count Albert Apponyi
History of Hungarian Commerce during the War	Dr. A. Matlekovits
Hungarian Industry during the War	Baron Joseph Szterényi
Social Conditions in Hungary during the War	Dr. Desider Pap

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Exhaustion and Disorganization of the Hapsburg Monarchy	(to be arranged)
Industrial Control in Austria during the War	A series of studies directed by Dr. Richard Riedl
The Moral Effects of the War upon Austria	Ex-Chancellor Dr. Ignaz Seipel
The Costs of the War to Austria and Hungary	Dr. Fritz Hornik
Economic War History of Hungary: A General Survey	Dr. Gustav Gratz
History of Hungarian Finance during the War	Dr. Johann von Teleszky
Hungarian Agriculture during the War	Dr. Emil von Mutschenbacher

Belgian Series

Monographs Published

(In French)

Food Supply of Belgium during the German Occupation	Dr. Albert Henry	1924
German Legislation with reference to the Occupation of Belgium	Drs. J. Pirenne and M. Vauthier	1925
Unemployment in Belgium during the German Occupation	Professor Ernest Mahaim	1926
Destruction of Belgian Industry by the Germans	Count Charles de Kerchove	1927

Monographs in Press

Deportation of Belgian Workmen and the Forced Labor of the Civilian Population during the German Occupation of Belgium	M. Ferdinand Passelecq
Economic Policies of the Belgian Government during the War	Professor F. J. van Langenhove

Manuscript Not Yet Delivered

Belgium and the World War	Professor H. Pirenne

Bulgaria

Manuscript Not Yet Delivered

Economic Effects of the War upon Bulgaria	Professor G. T. Danailov

Czechoslovak Series

Monograph Published

(In English)

Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of Its History	Professor Alois Rašín	1923

Manuscript Not Yet Delivered

The Effect of the War upon the Czechoslovak People	A volume of studies under the direction of President Masaryk (to be arranged)

French Series

Monographs Published

(In French)

The Problem of Regionalism	Professor Henri Hauser	1924
Effects of the War upon Textile Industries	Professor Albert Aftalion	1924
The History of French Industry during the War	M. Arthur Fontaine	1925
Hydroelectric Power during the War	Professor Raoul Blanchard	1925
Bibliographical Guide to the Literature concerning France for the Economic History of the War	Dr. Camille Bloch	1925
Prices and Wages during the War	M. Lucien March	1925
Supply and Control of Food in War-Time:		
Agriculture during the War	M. Michel Augé-Laribé	1925
Rationing and Food Control	M. P. Pinot	1925
Effect of the War upon the Civil Government of France	Professor Pierre Renouvin	1925
The Economic History of French Cities during the War:		
Lyons	M. Edouard Herriot	1925
Bordeaux	M. Paul Courteault	1925
Tours	Professor M. Lhéritier and M. C. Chautemps	1926
Bourges	M. C. J. Gignoux	1926
Rouen	M. J. Levainville	1926
Marseilles	M. Paul Masson	1926
Paris	MM. Sellier, Bruggeman and Poëte	1926
The Cost of the War to France:		
War Costs: Direct Expenses	Professor Gaston Jèze	1926
War-Time Finances	M. Henri Truchy	1926
Foreign and Colonial Workmen in France	MM. B. Nogaro and Weil	1926
Effects of the War upon Transportation:		
French Railroads during the War	M. Marcel Peschaud	1926
Internal Waterways, Freight Traffic	M. Georges Pocard de Kerviler	1926
Effects of the War upon Northern Africa	M. Augustin Bernard	1926
Women in Industry under War Conditions	M. Marcel Frois	1926
The Organization of the Republic for Peace	M. Henri Chardon	1927
Cooperative Societies and the Struggle against High Prices	Professor Charles Gide and M. Daudé-Bancel	1927
Forestry and the Timber Industry during the War	General Georges Chevalier	1927
Unemployment during the War	M. A. Créhange	1927

Monographs in Press

The Organization of Labor in the Invaded Territories	M. Pierre Boulin
War-Time Aeronautic Industries	Colonel Paul Dhé
Merchant Shipping during the War	M. Henri Cangardel
Effects of the War upon the Problem of Housing	MM. Sellier and Bruggeman

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

A Guide to Official War-Time Organizations	M. Boutillier du Retail
Effects of the War upon Alsace-Lorraine	M. Georges Delahache
Syndicalism during the War	M. Roger Picard
Prisoners of War	M. Cahen-Salvador
Food Supply in the Invaded Territory	MM. Collinet and Stahl
The Colonies in War-Time	M. Arthur Girault

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

War-Time Banking	M. Albert Aupetit
Damage Inflicted by the War	M. Edouard Michel
Effects of the War upon Metallurgy and Engineering	MM. L. Pralon, P. Richemond and L. Baraduc-Muller
Labor Conditions during the War	MM. Oualid and Picquenard
Organization of War Industries	M. Albert Thomas
Coal Industry and Mineral Fuels	M. Henri de Peyerimhoff
Effects of the War upon Chemical Industries	M. Eugène Mauclère
French Ports during the War	M. Georges Hersent
Public Health and Hygiene	M. Léon Bernard
French Commercial Policy during the War (2 volumes)	M. Etienne Clémentel
The Refugees and the Interned Civilians	Professor Pierre Caron
Effect of the War upon French Commerce	Professor Charles Rist
The Wounded Soldiers	MM. Cassin and Ville-Chabrolle
The Poilu: Documents from the Trenches	Professor J. N. Cru
Cost of the War to France	Professor Charles Gide and Professor Gaston Jèze
Effects of the War upon Population and upon Incomes	M. Michel Huber

German Series

Monographs Published

(In German)

The Effect of the War upon Morals	Professor Dr. Otto Baumgarten	1927
The Effect of the War upon Religion	Professor Dr. Erich Foerster and Professor Dr. Arnold Rademacher	1927
The Effect of the War upon the Young	Dr. Wilhelm Flitner	1927
German Public Finance during the War	Professor Dr. Walter Lotz	1927

Monographs in Press

Bibliographical Survey of German Literature for the Economic History of the War	Professor Dr. A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy and Dr. E. Rosenbaum; with a supplementary section on the Imperial German Archives, by Dr. Müsebeck

The Political Administration of Occupied Territories:	
The Administration of Belgium	Dr. L. F. von Köhler
The Administration of the Eastern Front	Dr. W. von Kries
The War and German Labor Unions	MM. Paul Umbreit, Adam Stegerwald, and Anton Erkelenz
Women Workers during the War	Dr. Charlotte Lorenz
Food Supply during the War	Professor A. Skalweit
Effect of the War upon the Health of the Civilian Population of Germany	Dr. Franz Bumm

Manuscript in Hands of Editors

The Influence of the War on Agricultural Production	Professor Dr. Aereboe

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

The Effect of the War upon the Government and Constitution of Germany:	
The War Government of Germany	Professor Dr. A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
The Political Administration of Occupied Territories:	
On the Western Front	Freiherr W. M. E. von Gayl
The War and Crime	Professor Moritz Liepmann
The Effect of the War upon Population, Income and Standard of Living in Germany:	
The Effect of the War upon Population	Professor Rudolf Meerwarth
The Effect of the War upon Incomes	Professor Dr. Adolf Gunther
The General Effects of the War upon Production	Professor Max Sering
The War and Government Control:	
State Control and De-Control	Professor Dr. H. Göppert
The Supply of Raw Materials under Government Control	Dr. Goebel
Economic Cooperation with the Allies of Germany and the Government Organization of Supplies	Dr. W. Frisch
Economic Exploitation of Occupied Territories:	
Belgium and Northern France	Dr. Jahn
Rumania and the Ukraine	Dr. Mann
Poland and the Baltic	Dr. W. von Kries and Freiherr von Gayl
The Effect of the War upon German Commerce	Professor Dr. Hirch
The Effect of the War upon Shipping and Railways:	
The War and German Shipping	Dr. E. Rosenbaum
The War and German Railways	Dr. Sarter
The Influence of the War upon German Industry (2 volumes)	Geheimrat Hermann Bücher
The War and Wages	Professor Dr. Waldemar Zimmerman
New Labor Laws	Professor Zinsheimer
The War and the Agricultural Production	Professor Max Sering
Government Action with reference to Social Welfare in Germany during the War	Dr. Dieckmann
The Effect of the War upon Currency and Banking	(to be arranged)
War Prisoners	(to be arranged)
Cost of the War to Germany	(to be arranged)

Greece

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Economic and Social Effects of the War upon Greece:	
Public Finance	Professor André Andréades
Mercantile Marine	Professor André Andréades
Population (including Refugees)	Mr. Alexander A. Pallis
Agriculture	Mr. Basile Simonides

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Economic and Social Effects of the War upon Greece:	
Labor (including Labor and Social Legislation)	Professor Demetre Calitsunakis
Communications (including *Etatisation* of Railways)	Professor Spyridon Coronis
Economic Life in General (including Food, Money, Banking, etc.)	Professor Kyriakos Varvaressos
Industry	Professor G. Charitakis

Italian Series

Monographs Published

(In Italian)

Vital Statistics and Public Health in Italy during and after the War	Professor Giorgio Mortara	1925
Social and Economic Life in Piedmont as affected by the War	Professor Giuseppe Prato	1925
The Economic Legislation of the War	Professor Alberto De Stefani	1926
Food Supply and Rationing; Food Supply of the Italian Army	Professor Riccardo Bachi and Professor Gaetano Zingali	1926
War-Time Finances	Professor Luigi Einaudi	1927

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Bibliographical Survey of the Economic and Social Problems of the War	Professor Vincenzo Porri
Agricultural Production in Italy, 1914–1919	Professor Umberto Ricci
The Agricultural Classes in Italy during and after the War	Professor Arrigo Serpieri
Cost of the War to Italy	Professor Luigi Einaudi
Currency Inflation in Italy and Its Effects on Prices, Incomes and Foreign Exchanges	Professor Pasquale Jannaccone
The Italian People during and after the War: a Social Survey	Professor Gioacchino Volpe
War Prisoners	(to be arranged)

The Netherlands Series

Monograph Published

(In English)

War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918	Dr. M. J. van der Flier	1923

Monographs in Press

War Finances of the Netherlands, 1918–1922. The Cost of the War	Professor Dr. H. W. C. Bordewyk

The Effect of the War upon Banking and Currency	Dr. G. Vissering and Dr. J. Westerman Holstyn
The Effect of the War upon the Manufacturing Industry	Mr. C. J. P. Zaalberg
The Effect of the War upon Commerce and Navigation	Mr. E. P. de Monchy
The Effect of the War upon Supplies and Agriculture	Dr. F. E. Posthuma
The Effect of the War upon the Housing Problem	Dr. H. J. Romeyn
The Effect of the War upon Prices, Wages and Cost of Living	Professor Dr. H. W. Methorst
The Effect of the War upon the Netherlands Colonies	Dr. J. H. Carpentier Alting and Mr. W. de Cock Buning

Japanese Series

Monograph in Press

(In English)

Influence of the War upon Japanese Commerce and Trade	Mr. Yamazaki

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Influence of the War upon Production of Raw Materials in Japan	Mr. Kobayashi
Influence of the War upon Japanese Industry	Mr. Ogawa
Influence of the War upon Japanese Transportation	Mr. Matsuoka
Influence of the War upon Japanese Finance and the Money Market	Mr. Ono
Social Influence of the War upon Japan	Mr. Kobayashi

Rumanian Series

Manuscript in Hands of Editors

The Effect of the Enemy Occupation of Rumania	Dr. G. Antipa

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Rumanian War Finance	M. Vintila Bratianu
Rumanian Agriculture during the War	Mr. Innescu Sisesti
Rumanian Industry during the War	Mr. Busila
The Rural Revolution in Rumania and South-Eastern Europe	Mr. David Mitrany
The Effect of the War upon Public Health in Rumania	Professor J. Cantacuzino
The Effect of the War upon Rumanian Economic Life	(to be arranged)

Russian Series

Monographs in Press

(In English)

Effects of the War upon Currency and Banking in Russia:	
Currency in Russia during the War	Professor Michael V. Bernadsky
Russian State Credit during the War	Mr. Paul N. Apostol
State Finances during the War	Mr. Alexander M. Michelson

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

Effects of the War upon the Central Government	Professor Paul P. Gronsky
Municipalities and Zemstvos during the War:	
General Introductory Survey	Prince George E. Lvoff
The Zemstvos during the War and the All-Russian Union of Zemstvos	Mr. Tikhon J. Polner
The All-Russian Union of the Zemstvos and the Zemgor	Mr. Sergius P. Turin
The Zemstvos	Prince Vladimir A. Obolensky
The War and the Psychology of the Zemstvos Workers	Mr. Isaak V. Shklovsky
Effects of the War upon Russian Municipalities and the All-Russian Union of Towns	Mr. Nicholas J. Astroff
Effects of the War upon the Cooperative Movement in Russia:	
Effect of the War upon Agricultural Cooperative Credit	Professor A. N. Anziferoff
Cooperative Movement in Russia	Professor Eugene M. Kayden
Rural Economy in Russia and the War	Professor A. N. Anziferoff, Professor A. Bilimovich, M. M. O. Batcheff and Professor D. N. Ivantsov
Effect of the War upon Land Holding and Settlement in Russia	Professor Alexander D. Bilimovich and Professor Vladimir A. Kossinsky
State Control of Industry in Russia during the War	Mr. Simon O. Zagorsky
Effects of the War upon Russian Industries:	
Coal-Mining	Mr. Boris N. Sokoloff
Chemical Industry	Mr. Mark A. Landau
Flax and Wool Industry	Mr. Sergius N. Tretiakoff
Petroleum	Mr. Alexander M. Michelson
Effects of the War upon Labor and Industrial Conditions:	
Working Classes	Mr. W. T. Braithwaite
Wages in War-Time	Miss Anna G. Eisenstadt
Effects of the War upon Trade and Commerce:	
Internal Russian Trade during the War	Mr. Paul A. Bouryshkine
Russia in the Economic War	Professor Boris E. Nolde
Effect of the War upon Education:	
Elementary and Secondary Schools during the War	Mr. D. M. Odinetz
Universities and Academic Institutions during the War	Professor Paul J. Novgorodzoff
Vital Statistics of Russia during the War	Mr. Stanislas S. Kohn
The Social History of Ukraine during the War	Mr. Nicholas N. Mogilansky
Food Supply in Russia during the War	Professor Peter B. Struve
Effects of the War upon Transportation in Russia	Mr. Michael B. Braikevich

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

The Russian Army in the World War: A Study in Social History	General Nicholas N. Golovine
Russia in the World War: a historical synthesis	(to be arranged)

Scandinavian Series

Monographs Published

(In Swedish)

Economic Effects of the War upon Sweden:		
General Introduction	Professor Eli F. Heckscher	1926
The Effect of the War upon Swedish Agriculture and Food Supply	Mr. Carl Mannerfelt	
The Effect of the War upon Swedish Industry	Mr. Olof Edström	
The Swedish Workman and the Great War	Mr. Olof Ekblom	
War-Time Unemployment and Its Relief	Mr. Otto Järte and Mr. Fabian von Koch	
The Housing Situation during the War	Mr. K. G. Tham	
The War and Swedish Commerce	Mr. Kurt Bergendal	
The Effect of the War upon Currency and Finance	Professor Eli F. Heckscher	

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Norway and the World War	Dr. Wilhelm Keilhau
The Economic Effects of the War upon Denmark	Dr. Einar Cohn, with a section on Iceland by Mr. Thorstein Thorsteinsson

Yugoslav Series

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

Economic Situation of Serbia at the Outbreak and during the First Year of the War	Professor Velimir Bajkitch
Economic and Social Effects of the World War upon Serbia	Professor Dragoliub Yovanovitch

American Series

Monographs Published

Guide to American Sources for the Economic History of the War	Mr. Waldo G. Leland and Dr. Newton D. Mereness	1926

Manuscripts Not Yet Delivered

War-Time Control of Industry in the United States	Professor Alvin S. Johnson
War History of American Railways and War Transportation Policies	Mr. Walker D. Hines
Financial History of the War: Revenue Aspects of the Problem, War Taxation, etc.	Professor Thomas Sewall Adams
War Controls in the United States	Professor Edwin F. Gay
(Other volumes to be arranged)	

Translated and Abridged Series

Monographs Published

(In English)

French Industry during the War	M. Arthur Fontaine	1927

Monographs in Press

Agriculture and Food Supply in France during the War	M. Michel Augé-Laribé and M. P. Pinot
Expenditure and Finance in France during the War	Professor Gaston Jèze and M. Henri Truchy
Forms of War Government in France	Professor Pierre Renouvin
"Mittel-Europa": The Preparation of a New Joint Economy	Dr. Gustav Gratz and Dr. Richard Schüller

Manuscripts in Hands of Editors

The Organization of Labor in the Invaded Territories	M. Pierre Boulin
War Government in Austria	Dr. Joseph Redlich
German Public Finance during the War	Professor Dr. Walter Lotz

Extracts from Press Reviews

General Comments on the Series

The enterprise is unique in several respects. Nothing approaching it in comprehensiveness and thoroughness in treating a single period of history has ever been undertaken before. No set of authors and editors engaged on historical work has been formed before with such a large proportion of men of affairs and men of action.—*New York Times*, March 18, 1923.

The work being done . . . by the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in transforming these miles of documents into the "Economic and Social History of the World War," thus making the records of one of the most critical periods of the world's history readable and available to the public is of a quite spectacular importance. . . . But the 150 volumes of the series are not mere digests of documents, . . . not merely a compendium of facts, but a document which, in throwing light on the long illness from which Europe has suffered, will serve, if anything can, to prevent a recurrence of it. . . .—*Foreign Press Service Bulletin*, April 6, 1923.

Probably one of the most important works of historical research now in process.—*International Labour Review*, August, 1923.

. . . It is a wonderfully thought-out plan, the work has been undertaken by people who are qualified absolutely, and the series will be of infinite value to all succeeding generations. Such a work is ample justification for the Endowment.—*Western Mail* (Cardiff), July 11, 1924.

I want to draw the attention of all teachers and all interested in teaching to a work of the highest educational value, which deserves a wide circulation. I refer to the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. . . .

Nevertheless, whatever may be the interest (and it is great) of these two publications (*L'Industrie textile en France pendant la guerre* by A. Aftalion, and *Le Problème du régionalisme* by H. Hauser) it is even surpassed by that of the colossal work of which they form a part. It is to be hoped that all our schools in France will have in their possession the entire French Series. For the education of succeeding generations, it would be an invaluable mine of information from which our scholars could draw.—*L'Ere Nouvelle*, December 15, 1924.

The Social History of the World War, which the Carnegie Endowment is now publishing, is . . . a work of exceedingly great importance.—Professor Ferdinand Winkler, *Das Neue Europa*, June, 1925.

We are now in a position to gain a better insight into the economic and social developments that grew out of the war . . . and we owe this to the Carnegie Endowment for International

Peace, and more specifically to its Division of Economics and History. . . . This work, . . . obviously fills a very important gap in the scientific study of the War.—*Wiener Zeitung*, May 16, 1925.

"The biggest enterprise in the history of history," scholars and economists call it. . . . Never was such a group of international specialists engaged in any enterprise comparable to that of the 200 public men whose first-hand testimony will be perpetuated in this history.—*New York Times*, June 14, 1925.

An epoch-making mobilization of war facts, many of them never before published, is contained in the 160 volume history upon which 200 of the most eminent scholars of 16 countries have been at work for the past seven years.—*Boston Herald*, June 21, 1925.

The Carnegie Endowment should be congratulated for having created a Division of Economics and History and the Division itself for having developed a plan for a series of studies on the economic history of the past war.—H. Hauser, *Revue des Etudes Coopératives*, April–June, 1925.

These calm and objective studies of the social and economic effects of the War published by the Carnegie Endowment, . . . cannot but prove a rich source of authoritative information for all who, desirous of ensuing peace, would appreciate something of that immediate and possibly enduring cost of war which cannot be entirely accounted for even in the most nicely balanced budgets.—*The Economic Review*, January 1, 1926.

If it be true that world history is the teacher of nations, then certainly the "Economic and Social History of the World War" undertaken by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace . . . will be one of the most valuable textbooks for this purpose. But even if the great ultimate aim of this enterprise will not be so easily attained, . . . nevertheless the works which have already been published and those which are to be published as part of the plans of the Carnegie Endowment will furnish to the statesman, the sociologist and the leader of economic life an extraordinarily valuable point of departure for the solution of innumerable questions which are submitted to their decision.—Dr. Max Tayenthal in *Der Osterreichische Volkswirt*, September 11, 1926 and September 18, 1926.

From the high tower of historical science we soon shall get for the first time a real view of the tangled war process as a whole and of the relation it bears to the national and international economic life. As a result of the program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace there is now in preparation the most gigantic record of the World War, or, for that matter, of any single important period in the life of the world, ever published. . . . There is good reason for such a study at the present time. Although there is nothing more constant in history than war, until now no comprehensive attempt has been made to ascertain the extent of the displacement which it causes in the normal process of civilization. . . . Professor Max Sering of Berlin expresses his opinion . . . as follows: " . . . This gigantic work . . . will, when it is done, form not merely a magnificent contribution to the history of our time, but it possesses as well a strong power of reconciliation. . . . The Carnegie Endowment may have the consciousness of having taken the first step to a real establishment of peace and of having through this work opened up, far beyond the circle of the collaborators, the pathway of international understanding."—*New York Herald Tribune*, December 26, 1926.

British War Budgets, by F. W. Hirst and J. E. Allen

The authors have achieved a veritable epitome of a crucial era in British finance, and their volume yields further testimony to the splendid public benefits of the endowment at whose charges it has been undertaken.—*Yorkshire Observer*, August 28, 1926.

The compilers of this volume . . . have rendered a notable service to the students of War-Time Finance. . . . As a work of reference the volume is indispensable to every student of

national finance and to every public writer or speaker who deals with these questions. There is an admirable index, which facilitates reference to any particular matter. . . . Could not have been put in the hands of two more competent persons than Mr. Hirst and Mr. Allen.—*Daily Herald*, June 2, 1926.

Students of British War Finance, both present and future, will owe a debt of gratitude to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for the publication of an invaluable work on the subject.—*Bankers' Magazine*, August, 1926.

As a study, pursued with obvious care and in a judicial spirit, of British war finance as displayed in the twelve Budgets from 1914 to 1924, it is invaluable. . . . The editors are deserving of high praise for the excellent way in which they have carried out their immense and difficult task.—*The Scotsman*, July 8, 1926.

To him (the future historian) it will be a godsend.—*The Economist*, July 10, 1926.

It is a volume of great interest and value to the serious student of affairs, and breathes throughout the spirit of peace as the surest way to national happiness and economy. . . . It is an illuminating study.—*Rochdale Observer*, April 24, 1926.

Nothing more complete or satisfactory could be desired as a summary and survey of Parliamentary discussions on all the momentous topics connected with taxation which arose during these years. Much the same may be said of the comments and criticisms which are freely interspersed and which seem to us thoroughly judicious and valuable. It may be said that the wearisome task of wading through the debates recorded in Hansard and too little noticed in the excitements of the War has been done once for all; and that any subsequent worker in the same field will find the heaviest part of his task already accomplished.—*The Spectator*, July 10, 1926.

The mere narrative of facts is in itself more impressive and more eloquent than any verbal statement of the deductions to be drawn from these facts could have been.—*The Statist*, April 24, 1926.

Their (the authors') investigations will, therefore, be of considerable value to the future historian working on the financial aspect of the Great War. At the same time, the account, though ample, is not so long-drawn out or so highly technical as to be unreadable by the man of average intelligence; and while the authors are restrained in their criticisms and refrain from pushing their own views to the front they do not refuse to pass judgment on occasion or to sum up their impression of confusing issues.—*Glasgow Herald*, June 10, 1926.

Mr. Hirst . . . and Mr. Allen . . . are competent authorities upon the subject with which they deal and give us an ample description of the budget proposals and their discussion in Parliament from 1914 to 1924. This affords a useful compendium for those who have not the time or the opportunity to consult the pages of *Hansard*.—*The Field*, July 15, 1926.

An immense mass of facts and figures and Parliamentary speeches are "put through the sieve" and presented in the form of a narrative easily read and assimilated by the student of British finance.—*Economist*, April 17, 1926.

A very opportune study carefully indexed.—*Liverpool Post*, April 28, 1926.

Rural Scotland during the War, by David T. Jones, W. R. Scott, H. M. Conacher and Joseph F. Duncan

There has been issued . . . a masterly examination of the effect of the great upheaval of 1914 on Scotland outside the towns . . . consisting of a collection under the editorship of Professor Scott of monographs by eminent experts, each master of his part of the general subject.

The book is just what I confess I like an economic treatise to be. There is no unnecessary parade of an imposing and frequently not very useful mass of statistics and figures. Dominant

tendencies are lucidly indicated and are not clouded over by a mass of detail, which if desired can be obtained from the long list of authoritative documents to which reference is recommended.—*Belfast Northern Whig*, August 7, 1926.

There is a great deal of useful information in this book, and the statistics embodied in the volume must be accepted as of considerable value from the historical point of view. That, however, is about all that can be said for it. Conditions change so rapidly that even the abnormal experiences of a great crisis such as that of war time are very soon forgotten. They are practically wiped out in the problems that have confronted the country in the years succeeding those particularly brought under review here, and it is rather difficult to become enthused over this record of conditions eight years after the War was ended. As the objects are merely historical, however, the book fulfills in quite an interesting way the purpose for which it was intended. . . . As an interesting record and source of reference regarding a critical period in the life of Scotland, the volume will be found a useful addition to the bookshelf.—*North British Agriculturist* (Edinburgh), August 26, 1926.

This consists of a series of monographs, carefully written and elaborately fortified with statistics and lists of wages and prices. . . . Although these writers deal with their subjects with special reference to war-time conditions they are so ample in their treatment that, for purposes of comparison, they also give a great deal of information about them in normal times, and the book has therefore a considerable value apart from what it professes to be. . . . If the other articles are full of information, sound history, and solid interest, Mr. Day's account of the industry which produced the familiar sand-bag of every-day life in the trenches reads almost like a fairy story.—*Times Literary Supplement*, August 26, 1926.

An interesting series of studies by recognised authorities. . . . The volume constitutes a valuable addition to that economic and social history of the World War which the wealth and enlightenment of the Carnegie Endowment have made possible.—*Aberdeen Press and Journal*, June 9, 1926.

The latest publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is devoted to the affairs of Scotland, in pursuance of the policy of describing national conditions before attempting the more difficult task of international comparison and coordination. The study, which is designed as being complementary to that already issued on *The Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War*, deals with the food-producing industries of Scotland.—*Irish Statesman* (Dublin), July 31, 1926.

Gives in convenient form much concise information about rural Scotland during the War, and it should therefore prove a valuable member of the series to which it belongs.—*The Scotsman*, June 7, 1926.

The book is well endowed with graphs and appendices dealing with prices and scales of production, and war-time regulations by the Food Controller and other departmental heads. These alone will make it valuable as a work of reference in later years.—*Glasgow Herald*, June 25, 1926.

British Archives and the Sources for the History of the World War, by Hubert Hall

Dr. Hall's book is much more than a carefully compiled guide to British archives at home and overseas. It is a convincing estimate of the importance of these records to the historian and of their value to all interested in the great problem of national, and even of international, reconstruction. . . . There are many pages where Dr. Hall's earnest pleading will touch an answering chord in the hearts of all who are interested in the true progress of historical studies.—*The Glasgow Herald*, August 6, 1925.

In his own field, Dr. Hall works with a master-mind, and when he ventures to suggest publicly the conclusions he has reached it would be both difficult and futile to attempt to explain them

away. He, more than anyone else, is intimate with the documentary sources of British history, and he, also more than anyone else, is aware of the insecurity in which such historical records repose, . . . few historical scholars are better qualified than he is to determine the value of a piece of historical evidence and its fitness for preservation. . . . The student interested in historical research will find much in this volume to please him. In supplying hints and suggestions for his guidance Dr. Hall is the reverse from sparing, and his work abounds with much of the detail one finds elusive when one is working under professorial or tutorial supervision.—*The Economic Review*, August 21, 1925.

Future generations will owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hall for this valuable preliminary survey. . . . It is of equal value to the record-keeper and to the historian.—*The Times Literary Supplement*, August 20, 1925.

The volume ought to be in every reference library.—*Yorkshire Observer*, December 14, 1925.

No Englishman is better qualified than Dr. Hall to treat this subject; and he does so with clearness and authority.—*Cambridge Review*, April, 1926.

There is no doubt that such a book is needed and will prove valuable; and the investigation contained in it seems to have been carried out with great thoroughness.—*Irish Statesman*, February 6, 1926.

Notable contribution to the science of archives by a profound scholar and expert. . . . The reviewer . . . commends it to American archivists for thoughtful absorption and adaptation to their own needs.—Victor Hugo Paltsits, *American Historical Review*, January, 1927.

Experiments in State Control at the War Office and Ministry of Food, by E. M. H. Lloyd

Mr. Lloyd has produced an extremely interesting volume. . . . Mr. Lloyd's narrative of the manner in which D. O. R. A. was from time to time made more universal is very interesting.—*The Solicitor's Journal*, August 30, 1924.

The author had experience of war administration both in the Raw Materials Section of the War Office and in the Ministry of Food. He has had access to the official documents of both departments and has achieved an able and dispassionate survey of the course of State control in Great Britain during the war, so far as military necessities and foodstuffs are concerned.—*Army Quarterly*, October, 1924.

Some illuminating facts bearing on the subject of war-time control of the industry are contained in a book by Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd, a Civil servant who took a prominent part in the work of wool control. . . . The book presents an unanswerable case for the Government control of industry, and more than suggests that the many problems which now beset industry have their solution in organisation on co-operative lines.—*Daily Herald*, December 4, 1924.

The main value of the book is its treasury of facts and figures for future workers on economic theory and history. Much consideration, however, is given to population, to the principles and merits of control.—*Oxford Magazine*, January 22, 1925.

Osterreichische Regierung und Verwaltung im Weltkriege, by Joseph Redlich

This name is in itself a guarantee of the excellence of the work. . . . A highly informative and objective account of the internal history of Austria and of the Dual Monarchy during the War. . . . reads like a thrilling epic which staggers the reader by the magnitude of the subject. . . . Describes in broad outlines, as well as in many striking details, the economic organization of war-time and of the transition period.—*Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, May 17, 1925.

It is a valuable book which will aid a scientific understanding of the social and political events of the world war. The distinguished author, whose reputation as statesman and as historian is as high abroad, . . . as it is at home, makes a contribution of an extraordinary value to the history of political and administrative institutions as they developed in the . . . Austrian Monarchy. . . . Redlich gives a masterful description of the two phases of war government in Austria. . . . The book deserves careful study.—*Das Neue Europa*, June, 1925. (Professor Ferdinand Winkler.)

Das Geldwesen im Kriege, by Alexander Popovics

A masterful work. . . . The author succeeds in instilling life and movement into his unwieldy material. The whole book is animated with a sober, straightforward, and clear intelligence. The external appearance of the book is on a level with its internal value. This publication is in every respect proper to further increase the prestige of the Carnegie Endowment.—*Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, September and October 1, 1925. (Dr. Clemor Hantos.)

A very valuable work on money and financial problems during the War.—*Das Neue Europa*, June, 1925. (Ferdinand Winkler.)

Dr. Popovics's great and powerful work contains a wealth of information on the economic history of the War, and it must be read by all those who are interested in the financial problems arising from the War.—*Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, May 19, 1925.

Die Kohlenversorgung im Osterreich wahrend des Krieges, by Emil Homann-Herimberg

There is certainly no better qualified person to treat this subject than the author. . . . A very thorough, straightforward, and unbiased discussion of the problem, which is supported by abundant statistical data.—*Wiener Zeitung*, May 16, 1925.

The author shows with great precision and with an abundance of statistical detail Austria's coal requirements in peace and in war.—*Bulletin of the Association of Austrian Banks and Bankers*, Vienna. No. 3.

Die Regelung der Volksernährung im Kriege, by Hans Löwenfeld-Russ

The volume is a valuable statement, based on the most authentic sources, of one of the most difficult and trying elements of the cataclysm of any war, but especially of such a devastating tragedy as swept over all Europe a dozen years ago. It is appropriate that the Carnegie Foundation, . . . should undertake this great work, which is a powerful argument against the recurrence of such universal madness. The volume appeals to students of economics rather than to the general reader yet it contains many vivid and heartrending pictures of life under stress.—*Boston Transcript*, November 24, 1926.

Die Äussere Wirtschaftspolitik Osterreich-Ungarns: Mitteleuropäische Pläne, by Gustav Gratz and Richard Schüller

The first part . . . is more of a documentary report. But for this reason it is especially valuable, for here are made public many details, otherwise not accessible, or not entirely accessible even to the specialist. The description of the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest as well as the presentation of the Polish question . . . are written in a more lively style than the first part, are more personal and in part more critical and offer interesting matter even to the lover of purely historical reading. . . . A report which gives a clear picture of the contending forces in the Monarchy. . . . The authors of the present book . . . have presented the facts . . . clearly and objectively. . . . The present volume can be of lesson not only to the future politicians and statesmen, but if read by the so-called statesmen who with childish naïveté and not handicapped with historical or economic knowledge tried to give the world a new face, may give them a belated sense of shame.—Max Tayenthal, *Der Osterreichische Volkswirt*, September 11, 1926.

L'Industrie Française pendant la Guerre, by Arthur Fontaine

The documentary and statistical value of Mr. Fontaine's book, its clearness and strict scientific method, make it a substantial contribution to the economic and social history of the war. It will be a valuable source of information for anyone wishing for knowledge not only of the activity and fluctuations in French industry during hostilities, but also of the modifications in the economic and social order and the progress made in industrial technique and manufacturing processes. It is a work of the first importance, which will no doubt call for further mention in the *Review.*—*International Labour Review*, March, 1925.

An important work. . . . Mr. Fontaine's volume, . . . gives a masterly and highly illuminating general outline of the industrial life of our country from 1914 to 1920. . . . The author has used the abundant statistical and descriptive materials of the various government departments, and he has done it with the competence of one who is perfectly familiar with them, knows both their content and their exact value, and who knows also how to inquire into figures and how to make them talk in the most expressive manner. . . . The analysis of the general aspects of the industrial situation is highly instructive. . . . He is entitled to gratitude for his masterful contribution and to congratulations upon the beautiful effort embodied in it.—*Les Documents du Travail*, Paris, March–April, 1925.

Throughout, the book is marked by a judicious use of available statistical material.—*Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1926.

His method of handling the subject is of a sufficiently critical severity to inspire confidence.—Henri Hauser, *Revue des Etudes Coopératives*, April–June, 1925.

L'Industrie Textile pendant la Guerre, by Albert Aftalion

Indispensable to all historians and economists. . . . If all the special studies are as excellent as those of M. Aftalion, readers entirely uninformed in economic questions will be able to understand the commercial situation of France after the Armistice.—H. Hauser, *Revue des Etudes Coopératives*, April–June, 1925.

The work of M. Aftalion is a detailed and complete account of the condition of the different textile industries . . .—in both the regions occupied by the enemy as well as those which did not undergo invasion. . . . The truth, nothing more. There lies the strength and the value of the work.—*L'Ere Nouvelle*, December 15, 1924.

Le Problème du Régionalisme, by Henri Hauser

Mr. Hauser combines with a very concise and complete historical study . . . a very clear understanding of French regionalism and its possibilities in the future. Not a trace of strong feeling in this work . . . where the ideas rise from the events themselves and do not display a shadow of resentment or of personal or national prejudice.—*L'Ere Nouvelle*, December 15, 1924.

Nothing could be more competently handled; for it was at his (the author's) initiative and that of M. Clémentel that the 17 "economic regions" were created by the Minister of Commerce.—*Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire & de Géographie*, January, 1925.

Les Forces Hydro-électriques pendant la Guerre, by Raoul Blanchard

His excellent monograph, a model of clearness, complete in every detail, . . .—H. Hauser, *Revue des Etudes Coopératives*, April–June, 1925.

Lyon pendant la Guerre, by Edouard Herriot

A fine example of a monograph dealing with a locality.—*Revue des Etudes Coopératives*, April–June, 1925.

A masterly account of economic conditions in Lyons during the War.—*Das Neue Europa*, June, 1925.

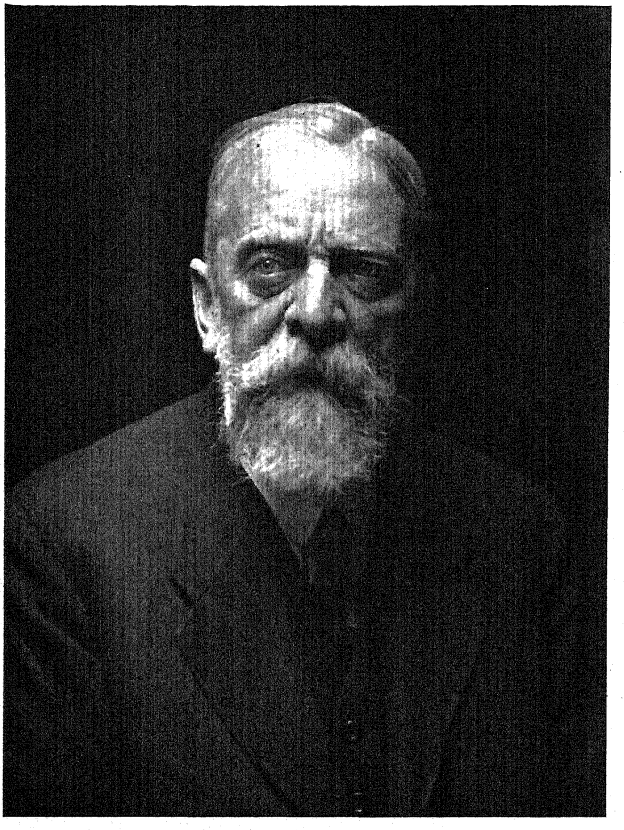
An interesting and highly readable sketch of some of the transformations in the economic life of Lyons during the War.—*Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1926.

Il Piemonte e gli Effetti della Guerra sulla sua Vita Economica e Sociale, by Giuseppe Prato

A brilliant study of the effects of the war upon Piedmont.—*The Observer*, London, March 14, 1926.

Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War, by Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness

The Carnegie Endowment, to which we are indebted for the invaluable Introduction to the American Official Sources, . . . is concerned with the effect of war upon nations, not with the war itself; . . . the sociological student who desires to measure the derangement of social life by the fact of war, or the student of preparedness whose interest is to learn from the *post mortem* of this war how better to serve the nation when or if it may again be forced into military struggle, will find in the work of Leland and Mereness an introduction to a new and almost untouched side of human history. . . . The very table of contents of this *Introduction* gives a better sketch of war organization than exists elsewhere in print. . . . With this guide available it now becomes possible to proceed with the study of American life as affected by the War.—Frederic L. Paxson, *American Historical Review*, January, 1927.



Friedrich Wieser

July 10, 1851 – July 26, 1926

IN MEMORIAM

FRIEDRICH WIESER

By the death of Professor Friedrich Wieser the Carnegie Endowment loses one of its most distinguished collaborators. A member of the Committee of Research of the Division of Economics and History from the foundation of the Endowment in 1911 to 1917, and Chairman of the Austrian Editorial Board of the Economic and Social History of the World War from 1920, Professor Wieser has been the outstanding representative of the scientific work of the Endowment, not only for Austria, but for all that part of Europe which looks to Vienna as its cultural capital. The last notable figure of the "Austrian School of Economists," a jurist of distinction and an historian by training and instinct, Professor Wieser brought to the service of the Endowment not only a wealth of scholarship but a vision and insight almost without parallel among his contemporaries. Although by temperament more a student and thinker than a man of action, he was drawn into public life by the Imperial Hapsburg Government in 1917 and made Minister of Commerce, an office which he held from that time until the dissolution of the Monarchy. In this position it fell to him to direct to a large degree the transformation of the Austrian administration in home affairs which was necessitated by the exigencies of the War. Professor Wieser brought to the task not only a statesmanlike grasp of the war-time problems as a whole but a temperamental detachment from bureaucratic routine which gave him an effective authority in the conduct of affairs. As a reward for his services, he was made a life member of the Upper House, with the title Baron—a title which he never used after the fall of the Monarchy.

As Chairman of the Austrian Editorial Board, Professor Wieser's relations with the Endowment were never formal. No other national series was planned with such care as to detail as that of Austria. The intricacies of the old empire would in any case have called for more than ordinary care in the articulation of special studies but to this historic complication was added the further fact of dissolution and the consequent injection of disturbing political elements outside the range of the Economic History.

Professor Wieser died just as the Austrian Series was reaching its maturity. Practically all of the monographs with the exception of his own final volume were to have been in his hands by the end of the year 1926. Approximately half of the Series has already been published and the text of most of the remainder is in the editors' hands. The measure of success thus attained is very largely due to Professor Wieser's own example and initiative, not only in the actual textual

editing but in the diplomatic negotiations with authors who sometimes find it difficult to work within the prescribed limits of the Endowment's plan—although Professor Wieser would himself be the first to recognize the fact that this achievement could not have been attained except for the loyal cooperation of the Board as a whole. But while the Austrian Series has so nearly reached completion, it has lost, through Professor Wieser's death, its most important volume. The final summing up of the total effects of the War upon Austria was to have been written by Professor Wieser upon the basis of the separate studies now in hand. This volume was one to which Professor Wieser was intending to devote the closing years of his life. He had just finished and published a vast historic and philosophic survey of the principle of Power in politics, *Das Gesetz der Macht*, in which he rounded out a theory, which superficial reviewers have interpreted as an apologia for that conservative realism which lends itself to bureaucratic oppression and international militarism. But this was not the meaning nor the conclusion of Professor Wieser's system of thought. On the contrary, he pointed out to those who took the pains to follow his reasoning to the close, that the material sanctions of power which are essential when that power is external to the governed, tend to pass from this external and oppressive aspect into the integral structure of society itself and function as a normal element of its effective action. A theory of the State and of history such as this, set forth with eloquence and enriched by wealth of illustration, was a fitting volume to precede the general history of the effects of the War upon Austria. It now remains the last statement of Professor Wieser's political philosophy. But in this generalized sense it may be said to embody the conclusions to which that history leads, which are applicable not merely to the Austrian people but to humanity as a whole. The fundamental lines of Professor Wieser's philosophy culminate in a message of peace, almost as definitely as the more theoretic, if somewhat more specific, contribution of Emanuel Kant.

Having in mind these facts, therefore be it

Resolved, That on the occasion of the death of Professor Friedrich Wieser the members of the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, would register their appreciation of the work which Professor Wieser has done and extend their most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their great sorrow, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to them by the Secretary.

Adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee in New York, N. Y., October 29, 1926.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926

Assets and Liabilities

Assets		
Investments	$10,405,992.50	
Cash on hand in Capital Account	425.62	
		$10,406,418.12
Property and equipment		
Real estate		
Administration buildings and site	$184,000.00	
Building and site, Paris, France	135,447.09	
Furniture and fixtures	28,717.41	
Library	53,296.52	
		401,461.02
Income receivable		
Interest on securities accrued to June 30, 1926		187,146.64
Cash on hand		
General account	$124,462.94	
Special account	128,386.66	
		252,849.60
Special trust fund		22,665.37
		$11,270,540.75
Liabilities		
Endowment	$10,000,000.00	
Profit on exchange of bonds	406,418.12	
		$10,406,418.12
Income appropriated for property and equipment		401,461.02
Unexpended funds to June 30, 1926		
Special trust fund		22,665.37
Unappropriated funds, June 30, 1926		
Interest accrued on securities applicable to next fiscal year	$187,146.64	
Balance of unappropriated funds	252,849.60	
		439,996.24
		$11,270,540.75

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts		
Balance on deposit June 30, 1925	$250,136.90	
Refunds	16,144.72	
Grant by Carnegie Corporation	50,000.00	
Current Income	544,072.88	
Special Grant for Economic and Social History of the World War	107,068.52	
Interest on special trust funds	860.92	
		$968,283.94
Disbursements[1]		
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$52,673.47	
Sundry Purposes	24,556.06	
Division of Intercourse and Education	363,663.13	
Division of International Law	150,072.74	
Division of Economics and History	28,641.84	
Economic and Social History of the World War	73,161.73	
		$692,768.97
Balances on hand		
General account	$124,462.94	
Special grant for Economic and Social History of the World War	128,386.66	
Special trust fund of the American Association for International Conciliation	22,665.37	
		$275,514.97
		$968,283.94

[1] For details of disbursements, *see* Statement showing the Condition of the Allotments, pp. 138–42.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Appropriations

	Appropriations	Allotments	Balance unallotted
Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$49,900.00	$49,900.00	
Sundry purposes	27,200.00	27,200.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education	131,300.00	131,300.00	
Division of International Law	138,370.00	138,150.00	$220.00
Division of Economics and History	30,000.00	30,000.00	
Economic and Social History of the World War	118,400.00	118,400.00	
Emergencies	285,000.00	278,965.55	6,034.45
Reappropriation	22,385.00	22,385.00	
	$802,555.00	$796,300.55	$6,254.45
Special Appropriations			
University of Louvain, Library Building	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	
American Committee, Geneva Institute	4,000.00	4,000.00	
	$54,000.00	$54,000.00	
Total for the fiscal year 1926	$802,555.00	$796,300.55	$6,254.45
Special Appropriations	54,000.00	54,000.00	
	$856,555.00	$850,300.55	$6,254.45

Statement Showing the Condition of the Special Trust Fund

	Special trust fund	Amount disbursed	Balance
Division of Intercourse and Education			
American Association for International Conciliation	$22,665.37		$22,665.37

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Allotments of Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926			
SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, 1926			
Salaries	$30,600.00	$30,600.00	
Stationery and office expenses	5,000.00	4,516.14	$483.86
Maintenance of headquarters	11,800.00	11,800.00	
Traveling expenses	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	$49,900.00	$49,416.14	$483.86
SUNDRY PURPOSES, 1926			
Library, salaries	$7,800.00	$7,800.00	
Library, purchases for	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Editorial and translating services	7,150.00	5,600.00	$1,550.00
Year Book for 1925	5,000.00	4,769.58	230.42
Distribution of publications	1,000.00	412.63	587.37
Employees' annuities	2,750.00	2,473.85	276.15
	$27,200.00	$24,556.06	$2,643.94
DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION, 1926			
Expenses of the Division in New York	$45,800.00	$44,079.30	$1,720.70
Maintenance of the European Bureau	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Work through the European Bureau	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Honoraria for the Special Correspondents	4,000.00	4,000.00	
International Arbitration League, £200	1,000.00	971.25	28.75
Conciliation Internationale	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Latin-American work	19,000.00	16,241.33	2,758.67
Interamerican Section	14,000.00	10,505.42	3,494.58
Work through publications	6,500.00	6,400.21	99.79
International visits of representative men	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors	5,000.00	3,898.58	1,101.42
International Relations Clubs	2,500.00	2,371.77	128.23
	$131,300.00	$121,967.86	$9,332.14

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1926			
Salaries	$11,500.00	$10,388.67	$1,111.33
Office expenses	1,500.00	1,369.08	130.92
International arbitrations	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Aid to international law journals			
Revue générale de droit international public, fr. 10,000	500.00	360.83	139.17
Journal du droit international, fr. 34,000	1,500.00	1,257.20	242.80
Rivista di Diritto Internazionale	400.00	400.00	
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, fr. 14,000	550.00	520.14	29.86
Japanese Review of International Law	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Revista de Derecho Internacional	4,500.00	4,500.00	
American Journal of International Law	500.00	500.00	
Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht	250.00	125.00	125.00
Zeitschrift für Internationales Recht	500.00	500.00	
Revue de droit international	400.00	389.20	10.80
Société de Législation Comparée, fr. 20,000	1,500.00	834.76	665.24
The Grotius Society of London	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Institute of International Law	20,000.00	20,000.00	
The Hague Academy of International Law	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Fellowships in international law	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Classics of International Law	6,600.00	3,800.00	2,800.00
Printing publications	22,000.00	14,471.39	7,528.61
Distribution of publications	2,000.00	808.56	1,191.44
Fenn: *Theory of Maritime Jurisdiction of Fisheries to 1648*	850.00	850.00	
Hoijer: *La Solution pacifique des litiges internationaux*	1,500.00	806.98	693.02
Lindley: *Acquisition and Government of Backward Territory*	1,750.00	1,543.36	206.64
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning Latin-American Nations	600.00	514.50	85.50
	$138,150.00	$123,189.67	$14,960.33
DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY, 1926			
Expenses of the Division in New York	$26,000.00	$23,198.10	$2,801.90
Japanese Research Committee, honoraria and expenses	4,000.00	3,643.74	356.26
	$30,000.00	$26,841.84	$3,158.16

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, 1926			
Honoraria and expenses of editorial boards	$18,400.00	$15,850.40	$2,549.60
Honoraria and expenses of collaborators	50,000.00	19,186.41	30,813.59
Research work, translations and revisions	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Purchase and distribution of the War History	40,000.00	28,124.92	11,875.08
	$118,400.00	$73,161.73	$45,238.27
EMERGENCIES, 1926			
Secretary's Office			
Entertainment	$1,500.00		$1,500.00
Traveling expenses	2,500.00	$1,757.33	742.67
Maintenance of headquarters	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Division of Intercourse and Education			
Assistant for the European Bureau	8,000.00	8,000.00	
Maintenance of the European Bureau	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Work through the European Bureau	28,000.00	1,712.21	26,287.79
Entertainment of Interparliamentary Union	20,000.00	19,894.08	105.92
Annales de l'Institut Supérieur de Philosophie	1,000.00	1,000.00	
American group of the Interparliamentary Union	1,000.00	1,000.00	
American Peace Society	7,500.00	7,500.00	
Presentation of the work of the Endowment abroad	22,500.00	22,345.00	155.00
Aid in rebuilding Tsuda College, Japan	10,000.00	10,000.00	
International Relations Clubs, speakers for	4,000.00	2,429.13	1,570.87
Pan American Congress of Journalists, entertainment of	7,500.00	4,111.30	3,388.70
Visit of international relations teachers to Europe	70,000.00	63,312.14	6,687.86
Conference on foreign relations and international problems	30,000.00	18,391.41	11,608.59
Institute of Pacific Relations	15,000.00	15,000.00	
American Committee on Intellectual Cooperation	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Entertainment of Rumanian students and professors	5,000.00		5,000.00
Work through publications	2,500.00		2,500.00
Lectures on international law and international relations	3,000.00	3,000.00	
American library for the University of Budapest	5,000.00		5,000.00

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Division of International Law			
Proceedings of Conference of Teachers of International Law	$2,000.00	$1,713.05	$286.95
American Institute of International Law	1,750.00	950.00	800.00
Presentation of books to the Supreme Court of Germany	100.00	35.82	64.18
Documents for the Committee of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro	7,000.00	4,693.30	2,306.70
Traveling expenses of the Director	5,500.00	5,000.00	500.00
French translation of Mr. Root's addresses	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Publications of The Hague Academy of International Law	1,250.00	925.35	324.65
Publications of the Grotius Society of London, £260	1,265.55	1,265.55	
International arbitrations	500.00	500.00	
Report of American-British Claims Arbitration, purchase and distribution	500.00	500.00	
American Journal of International Law, Special Supplements	2,800.00	2,800.00	
Garner: Prize Courts and International Law	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Division of Economics and History			
Diary of Baron Shilling, purchase of	500.00	500.00	
Dumas: *Les Aspects économiques du droit de prise*.	1,300.00	1,300.00	
	$278,965.55	$210,135.67	$68,829.88
REAPPROPRIATION, 1926			
Division of Intercourse and Education			
Chapman's *Cuba and its Relations to the United States*	$885.00		$885.00
International Congress of Philosophy	5,000.00	$5,000.00	
Pan American Educational Congress	5,000.00		5,000.00
Las Primeras Relaciones entre Chile y los Estados Unidos	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Division of International Law			
Index to *Revue générale de droit international public*	1,500.00		1,500.00
Classics of International Law: Wolff's *Jus Gentium*	5,000.00		5,000.00
Classics of International Law: Suarez, translation of	500.00		500.00
Ralston: International Arbitral Law and Procedure	2,500.00	2,500.00	
	$22,385.00	$9,500.00	$12,885.00

Statement Showing the Condition of the Allotments

Continued

	Allotments	Amount disbursed	Balance
Allotments from Special Appropriations			
University of Louvain, Library Building	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	
American Committee, Geneva Institute	4,000.00	4,000.00	
	$54,000.00	$54,000.00	
Résumé			
ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1926			
Secretary's Office and General Administration	$49,900.00	$49,416.14	$483.86
Sundry purposes	27,200.00	24,556.06	2,643.94
Division of Intercourse and Education	131,300.00	121,967.86	9,332.14
Division of International Law	138,150.00	123,189.67	14,960.33
Division of Economics and History	30,000.00	26,841.84	3,158.16
Economic and Social History of the World War	118,400.00	73,161.73	45,238.27
Emergencies	278,965.55	210,135.67	68,829.88
Reappropriation	22,385.00	9,500.00	12,885.00
	$796,300.55	$638,768.97	$157,531.58
ALLOTMENTS FROM SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS			
University of Louvain, Library Building	$50,000.00	$50,000.00	
American Committee, Geneva Institute	4,000.00	4,000.00	
	$54,000.00	$54,000.00	
Total allotments for the fiscal year 1926	$796,300.55	$638,768.97	$157,531.58
Allotments from Special Appropriations	54,000.00	54,000.00	
	$850,300.55	$692,768.97	$157,531.58

Recapitulation

Appropriations		Allotments	Balance unallotted	Disbursed of allotments	Balance of allotments
For 1926	$802,555.00	$796,300.55	$6,254.45	$638,768.97	$157,531.58
Special Appropriations	54,000.00	54,000.00		54,000.00	
	$856,555.00	$850,300.55	$6,254.45	$692,768.97	$157,531.58

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and in accordance with the books of the Endowment on June 30, 1926.

CLARENCE A. PHILLIPS,
Bursar.

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. MONTAGUE,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 13, 1927.*

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIRS:

In accordance with your instructions, we have audited the books and records of the Endowment for the year ended December 31, 1926.

All recorded cash receipts were traced into the bank statements and found to have been duly deposited.

The appropriations and allotments were compared with the printed minutes of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee and were found to be properly accounted for.

All expenditures were ascertained to have been authorized and to be supported by properly approved vouchers and paid checks returned by the banks.

The securities of the Endowment and Special Trust Funds were verified by actual count or certificates from the depositaries. We have ascertained that the income therefrom has been duly accounted for.

The cash balances at December 31, 1926 in domestic banks and on advance with Yale University Press were verified by certificates. The cash on hand at December 31, 1926 in Washington was verified by actual count and the cash on hand at that date in New York was confirmed by certificates.

We certify that, in our opinion, the balance sheet at December 31, 1926 and the statement of receipts and disbursements and the statements showing the condition of appropriations and allotments as printed in the Treasurer's report at December 31, 1926 are in accordance with the books and correct.

We found the books to be carefully kept and the evidence in support of the disbursements in good order.

Yours very truly,

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928

Showing Amounts Appropriated for Requirements for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1927

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928
Administration		
Salaries	$32,800	$31,900
Office expenses	5,000	5,000
Maintenance of headquarters	13,500	14,000
Traveling expenses	2,500	2,500
Total	$53,800	$53,400
Sundry Purposes		
Library and Information Bureau	$11,400	$11,400
Year Book	5,000	5,000
Annuity fund	2,750	2,750
Distribution of publications	500	500
Entertainment	.....	1,000
Investment Office	.....	720
Total	$19,650	$21,370
Division of Intercourse and Education		
New York Office	$48,200	$48,800
For payment to		
International Arbitration League, London	1,000	1,000
Conciliation Internationale, Paris	3,500	3,500
Geneva Institute of International Relations	7,500	8,000
European Centre, Paris		
Directeur-Adjoint	10,000	10,000
For administration expenses	15,000	15,000
Work through European Centre	35,000	35,000
Special Correspondents	4,000	4,000
Interamerican Section	13,200	12,000
Relations with other American Republics	17,400	12,000
Entertainment	5,000	5,000
International visits	10,000	10,000
Distribution of books and periodicals and work through the press	7,000	20,000
International Relations Clubs and other work in schools and colleges	7,400	7,400
Total	$184,200	$191,700

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1928

Continued

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928
Division of International Law		
Salaries	$13,000	$13,000
Office expenses	1,500	1,500
Collection of international arbitrations	16,000	16,000
Subventions to international law journals	12,625	13,450
Aid to international law treatises	5,000	5,000
Subventions to societies	12,250	12,250
Hague Academy of International Law	40,000	40,000
Fellowships in International Law	13,000	13,000
Classics of International Law	2,750	5,000
French edition of Mr. Root's addresses	3,000	.....
Printing publications	.....	5,000
Spanish translation of *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations*	7,500	.....
Continuation of the *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations*	5,000	1,200
Distribution of publications	2,000	2,000
Total	$133,625	$127,400
Division of Economics and History		
New York Office	$28,300	$28,500
Japanese Research Committee	4,000	9,000
Research under contracts	.....	3,000
Total	$32,300	$40,500
Economic and Social History of the World War		
European Offices	$16,625	$12,775
Reserve fund for research, revisions and translations	10,000	10,000
Amounts due under approved contracts	50,000	50,000
Purchase and distribution of volumes under publishing contracts	40,000	40,000
Hungarian Academy of Sciences	3,000	.....
Total	$119,625	$112,775

Statement of Requirements for Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1928

Continued

	Amount of Allotment	
Reappropriation of Certain Unexpended Balances June 30, 1927, which will revert		
Division of Intercourse and Education		
Work through the European Centre	$35,000	
Work through publications	10,000	
Pan American Educational Congress	5,000	
Visit of U. S. editorial writers to Europe	40,000	
American library for Budapest	5,000	
Cataloguing of Vatican library	30,000	
Visit of Bishop Nicholai to the United States	2,000	
		$127,000
Division of International Law		
Moore's International Arbitrations	$11,000	
Institute of International Law	10,000	
Classics of International Law	5,500	
Publication of Liszt: *Exposé systématique du droit international*	2,000	
French edition of Mr. Root's addresses	3,000	
French edition of Scott, Hague Peace Conferences	4,000	
Spanish edition of *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations*	7,500	
Continuation of *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations*	5,000	
		$48,000
Division of Economics and History		
Hungarian Academy of Sciences		$3,000

Recapitulation of the Estimates

	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927	Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928
Administration	$53,800	$53,400
Sundry purposes	19,650	21,370
Division of Intercourse and Education	184,200	191,700
Division of International Law	133,625	127,400
Division of Economics and History	32,300	40,500
Economic and Social History of the World War	119,625	112,775
	$543,200	$547,145
Emergencies		
April 16, 1926	$110,000	
December 2, 1926	80,000	
	$190,000	

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES DECEMBER 2, 1926

The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace held their semi-annual meeting on Thursday, December 2, 1926, in the Board Room of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The meeting was called to order at ten thirty o'clock a.m., by President Nicholas Murray Butler, and seventeen Trustees were present.

Mr. Earle B. Babcock, *Directeur-Adjoint* of the European Centre at Paris, was also present and gave an oral account of the Endowment's work under his charge in Europe.

A resolution in memory of the late Oscar S. Straus, an original Trustee of the Endowment, who died on May 3, 1926, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. It is printed herein, pages 149–50.

Mr. William A. Peters of Seattle, Washington, and Mr. Maurice Sinclair Sherman of Hartford, Connecticut, were duly elected members of the Board of Trustees to fill two of the three vacancies in the Board. The Trustees decided not to fill the remaining vacancy at the present time.

The report of the Special Committee on Policy, appointed under the following resolution adopted by the Executive Committee on February 16, 1925, was laid before the Trustees by Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman:

Resolved, That a special committee from the trustees at large be constituted by appointment of the Chairman to inquire and consider whether the particular purposes for which the income of the Endowment is now being applied or the conditions and regulations under which the work is now carried on should be modified or changed so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the times.

The report was discussed at some length, amended, and ordered laid upon the table for consideration by the Trustees at their annual meeting in April, the individual Trustees being invited to submit in the meantime substitute or supplemental recommendations for a part or the whole of the report. The report, as finally adopted at the annual meeting in April, is printed herein, pages 153–9.

The Trustees made an appropriation of $80,000 as an addition to the emergency fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

The following letter of acknowledgment from Mr. G. T. Harding, father of the late President Harding, expressing appreciation of the resolution of the Trustees adopted at their annual meeting in 1925, was presented by the Secretary, and ordered spread upon the minutes:

498 EAST CENTER STREET, MARION, OHIO

April 26, 1926.

MR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:

On reaching home from a winter in Florida I found an "In Memoriam" to my son from the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Please extend to them my very sincere thanks in behalf of myself and family for their kind expression of sympathy and their appreciation of my son's services to his country.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. T. HARDING.

The Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Director of the Division of International Law, and the Director of the Division of Economics and History, made oral statements in regard to certain phases of the work of their respective Divisions. The substance of these remarks is contained in the printed annual reports published herein.

Mr. Henry S. Pritchett laid before the Board a printed report of his observations in Egypt, Palestine, and Greece, which he visited as a Trustee of the Endowment.

The Trustees adjourned at 4.15 o'clock p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

OSCAR SOLOMON STRAUS

Oscar Solomon Straus, a Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace since its foundation, died in New York on May 3, 1926, in his 76th year.

Mr. Straus was born in Bavaria on December 23, 1850, and at the age of four years emigrated with his parents to the United States. He lived in Georgia until he was 15 years old, and then removed to New York City, where he received his collegiate and professional education at Columbia College. From his graduation in 1873 until 1881 he practiced law in New York City, and then engaged in the mercantile business from which he finally retired in 1906.

His long career of public service started in 1887, when he was appointed American Minister to Turkey, which position he filled for two years, again resumed it for a three-year term in 1898, and finally finished his services at Constantinople as American Ambassador from May, 1909, until December, 1910.

In 1902, Mr. Straus was appointed a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and was reappointed by Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. On December 17, 1906, he entered President Roosevelt's cabinet and served as Secretary of Commerce and Labor until March 4, 1909.

An attendant of the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration, Mr. Straus took an active interest in the proposal made before that Conference in 1905 for the formation of an American Society of International Law and the publication of an American Journal of International Law. When, with his invaluable support and encouragement, the Society was founded in January, 1906, Mr. Straus was elected one of its vice presidents, was reelected annually to the office, and held it at the time of his death.

It was upon this record of achievement in the promotion of friendly and just relations between nations that Mr. Carnegie, in December, 1910, invited Mr. Straus to become one of the original Trustees of his Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Straus' faithfulness to his duties as a member of this Board during the ensuing sixteen years is a matter of official record in the minutes.

Mr. Straus gave liberally of his time and energy to the domestic questions and affairs of his state and nation. He was a former President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the National Primary League, the American Social Science Association, and Vice President of the National Civic Federation. He was Chairman of the Arbitration Commission appointed in 1912 to decide the wage

dispute between the eastern railways and their engineers. From 1915 to 1918 he was Chairman of the New York Public Service Commission, First District, and was a member of President Wilson's Second Industrial Conference.

His thorough Americanism and deep interest in the basic problems of American life and government appear from the pages of a number of volumes which he published at intervals in his busy life. His first book appeared in 1886 and dealt with "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States." Another phase of his interest was shown when he published in 1894 "Roger Williams—the Pioneer of Religious Liberty," to be followed two years later by "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States." In 1897 Mr. Straus published a volume on the "Reform of the Consular Service"; in 1901 another on "The United States Doctrine of Citizenship," and a year later he issued "Our Diplomacy with Reference to Our Foreign Service." A volume entitled "The American Spirit" appeared from his pen in 1913, and his final volume in the nature of memoirs appeared in 1922 under the title "Under Four Administrations."

Now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in semi-annual meeting assembled, that this minute of appreciation be inscribed in the permanent records of the Board in memory of the long and distinguished career of the late Oscar S. Straus, of his devotion to his country and to the cause for which this Endowment was founded, and as an expression of the personal loss which the Trustees have sustained by the death of their late colleague.

Resolved further, that a certified copy of this memorial be transmitted to his widow by the Secretary, with an expression of the sincere sympathy of the Trustees in her bereavement.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES APRIL 29, 1927

The date for the stated annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace fell upon April 15 in the year 1927, and this happening to be Good Friday, the meeting was by unanimous consent postponed until Friday, April 29, 1927.

The Trustees of the Endowment accordingly convened in the headquarters of the Endowment at No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., on Friday, April 29, 1927, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The meeting was called to order by President Nicholas Murray Butler, and seventeen Trustees responded present to the roll call.

The Secretary and Director of the Division of International Law was absent in Rio de Janeiro representing the Government of the United States upon the American Commission of Jurists for the Codification of International Law.

The annual reports were submitted in printed form by the Assistant Secretary, the Treasurer, the Director of the Division of Intercourse and Education, the Assistant Director of the Division of International Law, and the Director of the Division of Economics and History. They are reproduced in this Year Book.

The officers in charge of the respective Divisions made oral reports in regard to certain activities of their Divisions which were of especial interest to the Trustees.

The report of the Executive Committee announced an additional grant of $150,000 made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Endowment on April 5, 1927.

A report from the auditors was submitted showing that the books and accounts of the Endowment for the year ended December 31, 1926, were in proper order and the income duly accounted for.

Mr. James T. Shotwell was elected to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee.

Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. Robert Lansing was unanimously reelected Vice President for another year.

Messrs. Robert A. Franks, Frederic A. Delano and Dwight W. Morrow were reelected members of the Finance Committee.

Following the recommendations made by the Executive Committee, the Board of Trustees made appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, as follows:

Administration	$53,400
Sundry Purposes	21,370

Division of Intercourse and Education	$191,700
Division of International Law	127,400
Division of Economics and History	40,500
Economic and Social History of the World War	112,775
Reappropriation of amounts which will revert	178,000
Contingencies	310,000

The report of the Special Committee on Policy, which was laid over from the semi-annual meeting of December 2, 1926, was given further consideration, and there being no substitute or supplemental recommendations offered by the Trustees, it was adopted as amended on December 2, 1926. It is printed herein, pages 153–9.

The Trustees adjourned at 12.50 o'clock p.m.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POLICY

AS AMENDED DECEMBER 2, 1926

Adopted, April 29, 1927

TO THE TRUSTEES:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held on February 16, 1925, following a formal letter addressed to the Committee by Mr. Elihu Root, then President of the Endowment, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee from the trustees at large be constituted by appointment of the Chairman to inquire and consider whether the particular purposes for which the income of the Endowment is now being applied or the conditions and regulations under which the work is now carried on should be modified or changed so as to secure the application of the funds in the manner best adapted to the conditions of the times.

The Special Committee appointed pursuant to the terms of the resolution cited, submit the following report and recommendations:

A preliminary report of this Committee, made orally to the Trustees and to the Executive Committee on April 17, 1925, indicated the purpose of the Committee to make careful and extensive inquiries of those most competent to offer helpful advice before submitting recommendations to the Trustees. At the meeting of the Trustees on December 4, 1925, the chairman of the Special Committee made a further oral report relative to the inquiries that were being carried on and to the suggestions that had already been received. It is now possible to present in summary form the results of these inquiries and the definite recommendations of the Special Committee.

During the months of April and May, 1925, personal letters were addressed to approximately two hundred leaders of public opinion in various countries throughout the world, including those men in public life who, by reason of the posts which they occupied and their personal relation to international affairs, seemed particularly well qualified to offer helpful advice to the Trustees concerning the policies that might best be pursued to effect the high purposes for which the Endowment exists. To these letters a large number of replies were received, and among the writers were several score of those personalities most prominent and most effective in conducting international affairs and in shaping international opinion at the present time. The list of those who kindly offered suggestions and advice included such distinguished names as:

Baron Adelswärd, of Sweden.
M. Gustav Ador, former President of Switzerland.
R. Altamira, of Argentina, Member of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.
M. Aristide Briand, of France, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Viscount Cecil, of Chelwood.
Willis C. Cook, American Minister to Venezuela.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, of Austria.
Lionel Curtis, of London, Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.
Mgr. Simon Deploige, of Belgium.
Lord Desborough, of England, President of the Pilgrim Society.
Sir Willoughby Dickinson, of England, of the World Alliance for promoting International Friendship through the Churches.
H. Percival Dodge, American Minister to Yugoslavia.
Jean Efremoff, of Russia, former Minister of Education.
Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador at Rome.
His Eminence, Cardinal Gasquet, Rome.
Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Switzerland.
Viscount Grey of Fallodon.
Francis W. Hirst, of London, former editor of the *Economist.*
M. Paul Hymans, of Belgium.
B. C. J. Loder, of Holland, Member of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
Count Carl P. O. Moltke, of Denmark, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Professor Gilbert Murray, of England.
Dr. Inazo Nitobe, of Japan, chief of the Department of International Cooperation of the League of Nations.
Miles Poindexter, American Minister to Peru.
John Dynely Prince, American Minister to Denmark.
Dr. Charles Richet, of Paris.
Justice William R. Riddell, of Canada.
Sir Michael E. Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford.
Baron Y. Sakatani, of Japan, former Minister of Finance.
Dr. Stresemann, of Germany, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. André Tardieu, of France, Minister of Public Works.
Cosme de la Torriente, of Cuba, former Ambassador to the United States.
Dr. Torsten Unden, of Sweden, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Felix Valyi, of Hungary.
Dr. Albert von Mensdorf, of Austria, former Ambassador at London.

It is significant that these replies, almost without exception, heartily endorsed the organization and general plan of work which the Endowment had followed from its inception. In a number of cases some specific suggestions as to new activities were made, but usually these suggestions related to some undertaking or institution in which the writer had a particular personal or official interest. The plan of work under the three existing Divisions of the Endowment was almost universally commended, coupled with the warning that too much reliance should not be put upon the printed page, but every effort made to multiply international contacts between individuals and groups as the most helpful and direct method of favorably affecting public opinion. A significant phrase used by Dr. Walter Schücking of Marburg, *In Europa das Papier nützt nicht*, may serve to indicate the point of view of a number of correspondents. At the same time it may also serve, as may be mentioned below, to indicate a field of work that is yet to be satisfactorily occupied.

Most important and significant visits were made by four Trustees of the Endowment with a view to explaining its organization and work to leading personalities in different parts of the world and to acquiring, by their personal presence

in foreign lands, information as to what activities the Endowment might attempt there with reasonable prospect of helpfulness and success. In the autumn of 1925, Dr. Shotwell visited the several countries of the Balkan Peninsula. In the winter and spring of 1926, Mr. Holman visited the principal countries of South America, and during the same period Dr. Pritchett studied on the spot the Mohammedan unrest, the educational needs and the general political situation in Egypt, Syria, Turkey and Greece. The President of the Endowment spent more than two months in the summer of 1925, and again in 1926, in studying political and economic conditions in western Europe, including Germany. The written reports of these Trustees are most illuminating and upon them the Special Committee rests many of its recommendations.

The Trustees of the Endowment have had, from the beginning, the choice between two forms of organized activity. They might either build up a permanent and costly body of representatives throughout the world and lean heavily upon the individual activities of such representatives, or they might, as they have done, keep the fixed and stated charges upon the income at their disposal at the lowest possible limit compatible with effective work, and use a large part of that income in various ways in different years with a view to carrying on these policies and activities, which at the moment would be most effective in advancing international cooperation and association and in promoting the peace of the world. All the advice which the Special Committee has received supports the policy which the Trustees have adopted, and there should be no substantial change in that respect.

The organization of the work of the Endowment under three divisions is satisfactory and should be continued. Owing to the restricted funds at the disposal of the Trustees, it is not desirable, when the economic history of the world war is completed, to expand the activities of the Division of Economics and History. This Division may well be maintained, at least as a skeleton division, ready to undertake new forms of work whenever necessity or sound policy may demand, and when funds for the support of such work are available. The Division of International Law is on sound ground in effectively cooperating with every movement for the development and statement of international law, in maintaining the Academy of International Law at The Hague which may doubtless be made still more effective as time goes on, and in making it easier for a few representative journals in the field of International Law in different languages to carry on their work. The costly publication of printed books, save under very special circumstances and conditions, is held to be inadvisable. The Division of Intercourse and Education offers the field of activity in which lie the possibilities of constantly promoting those contacts which the advisers of the Endowment recommend with substantial unanimity. The organization of the Division in Europe is now most satisfactory and with the successful inclusion of German cooperation, effected during the summer of 1926, some of the major difficulties that confronted the European Centre are definitely removed.

The specific undertakings which commend themselves to the Special Committee and to the advisers of the Endowment, are of various kinds, but in order to make them possible, the funds at the disposal of the Trustees must be largely increased. As examples of commendable undertakings which should be entered upon or given moral support without delay, there may be mentioned the following:

1. The giving of moral aid and support to the movement for the purchase in the city of Paris of a site and the erection thereon of a suitable building for the American Library in Paris and the Library School which is there conducted. Perhaps one of the easiest and best methods of advancing the aims of the Endowment would be to develop on the continent of Europe the beginnings of a public library system similar to that which now spreads all over the United States. Such libraries are almost unknown, and if they did exist there would be no suitable staff to conduct them. A beginning can readily be made from the American Library in Paris and an example set which would speedily be followed by communities in France, Belgium, Italy and elsewhere at public expense. These libraries would then serve as centers for adult education, and new ways would be opened for quickly reaching and instructing public opinion in a dozen lines. This is all possible within a decade or two, if a beginning can be promptly made and the work vigorously pushed.

2. There should be established American Institutes at Prague in Czechoslovakia, at Warsaw in Poland, at Budapest or Belgrade or Bucharest, at Cairo, at Madrid, at Buenos Aires, at Tokyo and at Peking. Each of these Institutes should be a center of American influence and of information on international affairs. Assistance should be offered to travelers, to teachers and to students; and lecture courses as well as courses of reading should be organized and given to the public with a view to the promotion of international knowledge and international understanding. In almost every case the early establishment of such an Institute would be hailed in the nation directly affected as gratifying to their national pride, and would have no small influence in determining the national attitude on matters of immediate international concern. Each Institute should be administered by a permanent secretary with a small clerical staff and an allowance for printing and office expenses, while, from year to year or at longer intervals, a visiting annual director of some distinction might be designated. It is roughly estimated that an allotment of $25,000 annually would support an Institute of this kind. In not a few cases this estimate would be reduced by the cooperation of the government of the State in which the Institute was established.

The personal and corporate relations of the Endowment with such capitals as London, Paris, Brussels, The Hague and Berlin are now so intimate and direct that no similar undertakings need be brought into existence in those places. Nevertheless, the relations which have been established should be eagerly cultivated and strengthened wherever possible.

3. The promotion of such undertakings as international meetings of scientists, physicians, lawyers, philosophers, historians, economists, clergymen, students and

men of affairs is an essential part of the work of the Endowment and a most effective and influential part. The Conference of Journalists at Long Beach in 1917 and the similar Conference at Briarcliff in May, 1926, exercised a marked influence and should be repeated at frequent intervals. The visit of fifty American professors of International Law and International Relations to Europe in the summer of 1926 to make what was described as a clinical study of international organization and international association at The Hague and at Geneva, was as important an undertaking as any in which the Endowment is engaged. These fifty cultivated and influential American men and women returned to their homes and institutions of learning, scattered throughout twenty-seven States, with new and fresh information as to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague and as to the League of Nations and other important undertakings in Geneva. Some of the chief personalities in contemporary history have been seen and heard by these American visitors and it will not be easy to overestimate the effect of all of these experiences upon the vitality of their teaching and upon their personal activities and influence.

4. Cooperation between the Endowment and organizations having a like or allied aim is always possible and may be often effective. It is not desirable, however, to establish any permanent or official relation to any other organization, particularly in a way that would involve financial support by the Endowment. After the close of the present fiscal year the only permanent commitment of the Endowment to another organization is the annual payment of $1,000 made to the International Arbitration League in Great Britain. This allotment is made to continue a benefaction which Mr. Carnegie made personally for each of several years before his death. There is reason to believe that it would be satisfactory to the International Arbitration League to accept payment of a lump sum—say, $5,000—in lieu of the continuance of the present annual subvention.

5. The International Conciliation documents, the International Mind Alcoves and the International Relations Clubs meet with quite unanimous approval. The International Conciliation documents are used by hundreds of schools and colleges as subject-matter of instruction, and they are increasingly relied upon by journalists throughout the United States and Canada. The International Mind Alcoves and the International Relations Clubs should be increased and multiplied as funds are available and should be extended to other lands than our own. They are very effective, and at the same time an economical means of promoting the movement for adult education and for guiding public opinion to an increased knowledge of international affairs.

6. The important collections of books on American history, government, law, economics and literature that have been placed from time to time at Asunción, Buenos Aires, Belgrade, Lima, London, Montevideo, Paris, Peking, Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, São Paulo, Santiago, Strassburg, Tokyo and Zurich, have been warmly welcomed by educational leaders and others in the countries where these collections have been established. Numerous appeals are received to put like

collections in other centers of population and of educational activity, and it would be good policy to grant a number of these applications.

7. While the line between different classes of activity is sometimes difficult to draw, it may be said that the policy adopted by the Executive Committee after the return of the late President Eliot in 1913 from his visit to the Orient and the submission of his report and recommendations is sound and should be adhered to. That policy declines to substitute the action of the Endowment for the interest and activity of other organizations working in the cause of peace, and it declines to enter upon the field of general philanthropic and educational activity where the relation of such activity to the promotion of international peace is remote or very indirect. If the Endowment were to enter upon the support of general philanthropic and educational undertakings on the ground that in an indirect way such undertakings would promote the cause of international understanding and peace, it would embark upon an uncharted sea. No possible addition to the Endowment's present resources would enable it to maintain or go far with such a policy. In promoting enterprises other than those under its own direct control the Endowment should always make sure that the effect of the proposed expenditure upon public opinion concerning international relations is certain as well as helpful.

8. The Carnegie professorships established in Paris and in Berlin may well be extended to other countries. It is perhaps wise that these chairs be not occupied for any considerable period by a single incumbent. Better results are likely to follow from appointing to these professorships men of different personality and of varying fields of intellectual interest. An advantage of this policy would be that the name of Mr. Carnegie would be kept, where it certainly belongs, in the foreground of the movement for International Peace wherever the influence of the Endowment extends.

9. The specific recommendations as to work in Latin America, in the Near East and in the Balkan States as made by Mr. Holman, Dr. Pritchett and Dr. Shotwell should receive early and sympathetic consideration with a view to carrying them into effect as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the Trustees will permit.

10. It is advisable to promote in such ways as may be practicable the early construction of a building in Paris for American students as part of the Cité Universitaire. Such a building taken in connection with similar buildings already provided by Argentina, Belgium and Canada and those planned by other countries would do for the foreign students temporarily resident in Paris, a service similar to that which the International House, erected by the generous benefaction of Mr. Rockefeller, does for foreign students resident in New York.

11. The work of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague and that of the League of Nations should be closely followed and eagerly supported wherever the support of the Endowment would be useful. It is highly important that accurate and definite information concerning the work and the

influence of the Court as well as the work and influence of the Secretariat of the League should be carried into every land where public opinion is the basis of official action. Discretion and sound judgment will avoid any participation in purely political or partisan controversies within any nation, and will center attention upon the two activities which the name of the Division includes and emphasizes, namely, Intercourse and Education.

This report mentions but a few of the specific projects and types of project which the Endowment should be in position to carry forward systematically and promptly. The welcome accorded to its representatives and activities in foreign lands has been generous and cordial in the extreme. Recent developments in connection with the organization and work of the League of Nations make the present an unprecedentedly favorable time for such influence as the Endowment aims to exert. Both high public officials, intellectual leaders and influential journalists and men of affairs in every land are ready and willing to cooperate with the Endowment in the promotion of its noble aim. In the eager and far-sighted spirit of Mr. Carnegie, the Trustees should be in a position to move in solid phalanx and without delay upon the entrenched enemies of international concord and peace which are that lack of sympathy, that jealousy and that self-ishness which spring primarily from lack of knowledge and understanding. To guide public opinion to a surer knowledge of international life and the possibilities of international association, and to point to law with its traditional sanctions and its tested institutions as a method of relief from the cruelty, the carnage and the calamities of war, is an inspiring program which has a measurable success within its grasp.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE.
HENRY S. PRITCHETT.
ROBERT S. BROOKINGS.
FREDERIC A. DELANO.
ALFRED HOLMAN.
CHARLES S. HAMLIN.

December 2, 1926.

LIST OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTIONS[1]

In Which the Publications of the Endowment Are Deposited for Free Use

The publications issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace are deposited in the libraries listed below on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. Anyone desiring to consult an Endowment publication should apply to the nearest depository library. A List of Publications is printed on pages 173–92, of this Year Book.

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Public Library, Birmingham.
Association Public Library, Mobile.
Department of Archives and History, State Capitol, Montgomery.
Carnegie Library of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee.

Arizona

Arizona State Library, Phoenix.
University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

Arkansas

University of Arkansas Library, Fayetteville.

California

University of California Library, Berkeley.
Public Library, Berkeley.
Pomona College Library, Claremont.
Public Library, Los Angeles.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
*School of Law, University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles.
Margaret Carnegie Library, Mills College.
Oakland Free Library, Oakland.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands.
Public Library, Riverside.
City Library, Sacramento.
California State Library, Sacramento.
Free Public Library, San Diego.
Library of the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo.
Free Public Library, San Francisco.
Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco.
Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University.

Colorado

University of Colorado Library, Boulder.
Colorado College Library, Colorado Springs.
University of Denver Library, Denver.
Public Library of the City and County of Denver, Denver.
State Library, Denver.

Connecticut

Public Library, Bridgeport.
Public Library, Hartford.
Trinity College Library, Hartford.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown.
Free Public Library, New Haven.
Yale University Library, New Haven.
*Yale Law School Library, New Haven.
Public Library of New London, New London.
Connecticut Agricultural College Library, Storrs.

Delaware

University of Delaware Library, Newark.
Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington.

District of Columbia

American Peace Society, Washington.
Catholic University of America Library, Washington.
Georgetown University Library, Washington.
*Law School of Georgetown University, Washington.
School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington.
George Washington University Library, Washington (two copies publications of Division of International Law).
Library of Congress, Washington (two copies).
Public Library, Washington.
Smithsonian Institution Library, Washington.
General Staff College Library, Washington.
Department of State Library, Washington.
Department of Justice Library, Washington.
United States Senate Library, Washington.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.
Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

[1] Revised to July 1, 1927.

Pan American Union Library, Washington.
Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.
Navy Department Library, Washington.
Howard University Library, Washington.
*Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, Washington.
**Institute of Economics Library, Washington.
**Library of the Department of Labor, Washington.
Graduate School, American University, Washington.

Florida

John B. Stetson University Library, De Land.
University of Florida Library, Gainesville.
Free Public Library, Jacksonville.
Florida State Library, Tallahassee.
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.
Rollins College Library, Winter Park.

Georgia

University of Georgia Library, Athens.
Georgia Library Commission, State Capitol, Atlanta.
Georgia State Library, Atlanta.
Emory University Library, Emory University.
Washington Memorial Library, Macon.
Public Library, Savannah (except Classics of International Law).

Hawaii

College of Hawaii Library, Honolulu.

Idaho

Carnegie Public Library, Boise.
Carnegie Library, Lewiston.
University of Idaho Library, Moscow.
Southern Branch, University of Idaho, Pocatello.

Illinois

Illinois Wesleyan University Library, Bloomington.
Public Library, Cairo.
Southern Illinois State Normal University Library, Carbondale.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
*Chicago Law Institute, Chicago.
University of Chicago Library, Chicago.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
Loyola University Library, Chicago.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston.
Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal.
Public Library, Peoria.
Public Library, Rockford.
Illinois State Library, Springfield.
University of Illinois Library, Urbana (two copies).

Indiana

Indiana University Library, Bloomington.
Wabash College Library, Crawfordsville.
Willard Library, Evansville.
De Pauw University Library, Greencastle.
Hanover College Library, Hanover.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
Indianapolis Public Library, Indianapolis.
Purdue University Library, Lafayette.
Public Library, Muncie.
University of Notre Dame Library, Notre Dame.
Earlham College Library, Richmond.
Indiana State Normal School Library, Terre Haute.
Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso.

Iowa

Iowa State College Library, Ames.
Free Public Library, Burlington (except Classics of International Law).
Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids.
Drake University Library, Des Moines.
Iowa State Library, Des Moines.
Public Library of Des Moines, Des Moines.
Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library, Dubuque.
Upper Iowa University Library, Fayette.
Grinnell College Library, Grinnell.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.
Law Library, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
Iowa Wesleyan University Library, Mount Pleasant.
Cornell College Library, Mount Vernon.
Public Library, Sioux City.

Kansas

Baker University Library, Baldwin.
Kansas State Normal Library, Emporia.
University of Kansas Library, Lawrence.
Free Public Library, Leavenworth.
Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.
Public Library, Pittsburg.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka.
Kansas State Library, Topeka.
Fairmount College Library, Wichita.
City Library, Wichita.

Kentucky

Centre College Library, Danville.
Kentucky State Library, Frankfort.
University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.
Free Public Library, Louisville.
University of Louisville Library, Louisville.
Kentucky Wesleyan College Library, Winchester.

Louisiana

Louisiana State University Library, Baton Rouge.
State Normal School Library, Natchitoches.
Tulane University Library, New Orleans.
Public Library, New Orleans.

Maine

Auburn Public Library, Auburn.
Maine State Library, Augusta.
Public Library, Bangor.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.
Bates College Library, Lewiston.
University of Maine Library, Orono.
Public Library, Portland.
Colby University Library, Waterville.

Maryland

U. S. Naval Academy Library, Annapolis.
Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore.
Peabody Institute Library, Baltimore.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
Library of the University of Maryland, College Park.
Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown.
Western Maryland College Library, Westminster.
Woodstock College Library, Woodstock.

Massachusetts

Amherst College Library, Amherst.
Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.
Public Library, Boston.
State Library of Massachusetts, Boston.
Boston Athenæum Library, Boston.
Boston University; Library of the College of Liberal Arts, Boston.
*Social Law Library, Boston.
Simmons College Library, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library, Cambridge.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
*Law School of Harvard University Library, Cambridge.
Public Library, Fitchburg.
Public Library, Haverhill.
Public Library, Lynn.
Free Public Library, New Bedford.
Forbes Library, Northampton.
Smith College Library, Northampton.
Mount Holyoke College Library, South Hadley.
City Library Association, Springfield.
Tufts College Library, Tufts College.
Public Library, Waltham.
Wellesley College Library, Wellesley.
Williams College Library, Williamstown.
Clark University Library, Worcester.
Free Public Library, Worcester.
Worcester County Law Library, Worcester.

Michigan

University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor (two copies).
*Law Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Public Library, Detroit.
University of Detroit Library, Detroit.
Public Library, Grand Rapids.
Michigan State Library, Lansing.
Hackley Public Library, Muskegon.
East Side Public Library, Saginaw.

Minnesota

Public Library, Duluth.
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.
Public Library, Minneapolis.
Carleton College Library, Northfield.
State Normal School Library, St. Cloud.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.
Minnesota State Library, St. Paul.
James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul.
Public Library, St. Paul.
Free Public Library, Winona.
State Normal School Library, Winona.

Mississippi

University of Mississippi Library, University.

Missouri

University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
Westminster College Library, Fulton.
Public Library, Kansas City.
William Jewell College Library, Liberty.
Public Library, St. Joseph.
Washington University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis University Library, St. Louis.
St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis.
Drury College Library, Springfield.
Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.

Montana

Montana State College Library, Bozeman.
Free Public Library, Butte.
Public Library, Great Falls.
State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena.
University of Montana Library, Missoula.

Nebraska

Carnegie Library, Hastings.
University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.
Nebraska State Library, Lincoln.
Public Library and Museum, Omaha
Creighton University Law Library, Omaha.

Nevada

Nevada State Library, Carson City.
University of Nevada Library, Reno.
Free Public Library, Reno.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire State Library, Concord.
Hamilton Smith Public Library, New Hampshire University, Durham.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover.
Public Library, Laconia.
City Library, Manchester.

New Jersey

Free Public Library, Atlantic City.
Free Public Library, Hoboken.
Free Public Library, Jersey City.
Morristown Library, Morristown.
Free Public Library, Newark.

Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

Rutgers College Library, New Brunswick.
Free Public Library, Paterson.
Princeton University Library, Princeton.
New Jersey State Library, Trenton.
Free Public Library, Trenton.

New Mexico

University of New Mexico Library, Albuquerque.
Carnegie Public Library, East Las Vegas.

New York

New York State Library, Albany.
*Binghamton Law Library, Binghamton.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn.
Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo.
Grosvenor Library, Buffalo.
Library of the University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
Hamilton College Library, Clinton.
Colgate University Library, Hamilton.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca.
*Law Library, Cornell University, Ithaca (two copies).
Library of the Eagle Temple Civic Center, Jamestown (Economic and Social History of the World War only).
Association of the Bar of New York, New York.
*New York Law Institute, New York.
New York Public Library, New York (two copies).
Cooper Union for Advancement of Science and Art Library, New York.
General Library of New York University, University Heights, New York.
*Law School Library, New York University, Washington Square, New York.
College of the City of New York Library, St. Nicholas Ter. and 139th St., New York.
Columbia University Library, New York (two copies).
New York Society Library, 109 University Place, New York.
Union Theological Seminary Library, New York.
Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie.
Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie.
*Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.
University of Rochester Library, Rochester.
Union College Library, Schenectady.
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse.
Public Library, Syracuse.
*Utica Law Library Association, Utica.
U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point.

North Carolina

Pack Memorial Library, Asheville.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.
Duke University Library, Durham.
Public Library, Greensboro.
North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

North Dakota

State Historical Society Library, Bismarck.
Public Library, Dickinson.
University of North Dakota Library, University.

Ohio

Carnegie Library of Ohio University, Athens.
University of Cincinnati Library, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cincinnati.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.
Public Library, Cleveland.
Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland.
State Library, Columbus.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus.
Public Library, Columbus.
Public Library and Museum, Dayton.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Kenyon College Library, Gambier.
Marietta College Library, Marietta.
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin.
Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio.
Public Library, Toledo.

Oklahoma

Carnegie Library, Guthrie.
University of Oklahoma Library, Norman.
Oklahoma State Library, Lawrence Building, Oklahoma City.

Oregon

University of Oregon Library, Eugene.
Reed College Library, Portland.
Library Association, Portland.
Oregon State Library, Salem.

Pennsylvania

Mechanics Library and Reading Room Association, Altoona.
Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.
Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr.
Dickinson College Library, Carlisle.
Lafayette College Library, Easton.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.
Haverford College Library, Haverford.
Allegheny College Library, Meadville.
*Law Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Free Library of Philadelphia, 1217 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
*Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.
Library Company of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh Library, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, North Diamond Station, Pittsburgh.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Library of the Henry Clay Frick Training School for Teachers, Pittsburgh.
Public Library, Reading.
Lehigh University Library, South Bethlehem.
Pennsylvania State College Library, State College.
Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

Philippine Islands

Library of the College of Agriculture, Los Baños.
Library of the Philippine Government, Manila.
University of the Philippines, Manila.

Porto Rico

Universidad de Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.

Rhode Island

U. S. Naval War College, Newport.
Rhode Island State Library, Providence.
Brown University Library, Providence.
**Library of the Department of Economics, Brown University, Providence.
Providence Athenæum, Providence.
Public Library, Providence.
Public Library, Westerly.

South Carolina

Charleston College Library, Charleston.
Library Society, Charleston.
Library of Furman University, Greenville.

South Dakota

Hearst Free Library and Reading Room, Lead.
South Dakota Free Public Library Commission, Pierre.
State Library, Pierre.
Carnegie Free Public Library, Sioux Falls.
Yankton College Library, Yankton.
University of South Dakota Library, Vermillion.

Tennessee

Public Library, Chattanooga.
University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville.
Library of Cumberland University, Lebanon.
Cossitt Library, Memphis.
Carnegie Library, Nashville.
Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville.
Tennessee State Library, Nashville.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.
University of the South Library, Sewanee.

Texas

Simmons University Library, Abilene.
*Law School Library, University of Texas, Austin.
University of Texas Library, Austin.
Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin.
Public Library, Dallas.
Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas.
Public Library, El Paso.
Carnegie Public Library, Fort Worth.
Rosenburg Library, Galveston.
Southwestern University Library, Georgetown.
Rice Institute Library, Houston.
Carnegie Library, San Antonio.
Baylor University Library, Waco.

Utah

Brigham Young University Library, Provo.
State Library, Salt Lake City.
Public Library, Salt Lake City.
University of Utah Library, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

Public Library, Brattleboro.
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.
University of Vermont Library, Burlington.
Egbert Starr Library, Middlebury College, Middlebury.
State Library, Montpelier.

Virginia

Randolph-Macon College Library, Ashland.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville.
*Law Library of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
Hampden-Sidney College Library, Hampden-Sidney.
Washington and Lee University Library, Lexington.
State Library, Richmond.
Richmond College Library, Richmond.
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
The Handley Library, Winchester.

Washington

State Library, Olympia.
Washington State Traveling Library, Olympia.
State College of Washington Library, Pullman.
University of Washington Library, Seattle.
*Law School of the University of Washington, Seattle.
Public Library, Seattle.
Public Library, Spokane.
Public Library, Tacoma.
Whitman College Library, Walla Walla.

West Virginia

State Department of Archives and History, Charleston.
Davis and Elkins College Library, Elkins.
Public Library, Huntington.
West Virginia University Library, Morgantown.

Wisconsin

Lawrence College Library, Appleton.
Beloit College Library, Beloit.
Public Library, Eau Claire.
University of Wisconsin Library, Madison.
State Library, Madison.
Public Library, Milwaukee.

Wyoming

University of Wyoming Library, Laramie.

ARGENTINA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Buenos Aires.
Biblioteca Nacional, Buenos Aires.
Museo Social Argentino, Buenos Aires.
Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Buenos Aires.
Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires.

Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

Universidad Nacional, Córdoba.
Colegio Nacional, Corrientes.
Colegio Nacional, Jujuy.
Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
*Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad Nacional, La Plata.
Colegio Nacional, Mendoza.
Colegio Nacional, Rosario.
Colegio Nacional, Salta.
Colegio de los Jesuítas, Santa Fe.
Colegio Nacional, Santiago del Estero.
Colegio Nacional, Tucumán.

AUSTRIA

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Graz.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Innsbruck.
Austrian War Archives Library, Vienna.
Bibliothek der Hochschule für Welthandel, Vienna.
**Bundesamt für Statistik, Vienna.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Vienna.
**Seminar Library of Economics, University of Vienna, Vienna.
**Historical Seminar of the University of Vienna, Vienna.
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

BELGIUM

Stadsbibliothek, Antwerp.
Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (Publications in the Economic and Social History of the World War).
** Bibliothèque de la Commission Centrale de Statistique, Brussels.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels.
Commission des Archives de la Guerre, rue Terre-Neuve 105, Brussels.
Institut Solvay, Brussels.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de l'Etat, Ghent.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Liége, Liége.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain.

BOLIVIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, La Paz.
Colegio de Jurisprudencia, La Paz.
Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier, Sucre.

BRAZIL

Faculdade de Direito, São Salvador, Bahia.
Faculdade de Direito, Bello Horizonte, Minas Geraes.
Faculdade de Direito, Nossa Senhora de Belem, Pará.
Faculdade de Direito, Recife, Pernambuco.
Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro.
Bibliotheca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.
Faculdade de Direito, Port Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.
Faculdade de Direito, São Paulo, São Paulo.

BRITISH EMPIRE

England

University of Birmingham Library, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Public Libraries, Birmingham.
Public Library, Church Street, Brighton.
Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
Public Free Library, Borough of Cambridge.
Squire Law Library, Cambridge.
University of Cambridge Library, Cambridge.
Coventry Central Library, Coventry.
Croyden Public Libraries, Croyden.
University of Durham, Durham.
The University Library, Leeds.
City of Lincoln Public Library, Lincoln.
University of Liverpool, Liverpool.
Foreign Office, London.
The British Museum, London.
The Library of the National Liberal Club, Whitehall, London.
The Library of the Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.
British Library of Political Science, Clare Market, London, W. C.
*Middle Temple Library, London, E. C. 4.
Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.
University College Library, London.
The Goldsmith's Librarian, the Library, University of London, South Kensington, London.
** The Science Library, Science Museum, South Kensington, London.
Imperial War Museum Library, H. M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1, London.
Library of the Royal Statistical Society, 9 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.
Grotius Society, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E. C. 4, London.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.
*Fry Memorial Library of International Law, London School of Economics and Political Science, London.
Fulham Public Libraries, 598 Fulham Road, Fulham, London.
Public Library, City of Westminster, London (Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series only).
Kings College, University of London, London (Classics of International Law only).
Library of the Institute of Historical Research, University of London, London.
Lincoln's Inn Library, London, W. C. 2 (Classics of International Law only).
London Library, St. James's Square, London, S. W. 1.
Royal Institute of International Affairs, London.
Library of the Victoria University of Manchester, Manchester.
Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

Gilstrap Public Library, Newark-on-Trent.
Central Public Library, Norwich.
University College, Nottingham.
Library of All Souls College, Oxford.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
University of Sheffield Library, Sheffield.
Central Public Library, Wigan.
Public Library, Guildhall, Winchester.

Australia

Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.
University of Adelaide Library, Adelaide, South Australia.
University of Queensland, Brisbane.
University of Melbourne Library, Melbourne.
Public Library of Perth, Western Australia.
University of West Australia, Perth.
Parliamentary Library, Parliament House, Perth, Western Australia.
University of Sydney Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
*Law School, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.
Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

Canada

Provincial Library of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Queen's University Library, Kingston, Ontario.
Western University Library, London, Ontario.
Couvent des Dominicains, Montreal (Classics of International Law only).
Library of University of Montreal, Montreal.
McGill University Library, Montreal.
University Library, Ottawa.
Couvent des Dominicains, 95 Empress Ave., Ottawa (Classics of International Law).
*International Joint Commission, Ottawa.
Library of the Department of Agriculture, West Block, Ottawa.
Library of the Department of External Affairs of the Government of Canada, Ottawa.
**Library of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.
Library of the Parliament of Canada, Ottawa.
Bibliothèque de l'Université Laval, Quebec.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.
Riddell-Canadian Library, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
University of Toronto Library, Toronto.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Provincial Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
Victoria Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Winnipeg Public Library, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Egypt

Library of the Egyptian Government University, Cairo.
Egyptian University, Cairo.

India

University of Bombay Library, Bombay.
University of Calcutta Library, Calcutta.
St. Xavier's College Library, Calcutta.
Library of the University of Delhi, Delhi.
University of Madras Library, Madras.
Mysore University Library, Mysore.
Panjab University Library, Panjab, Lahore.
Lucknow University Library, Lucknow.
Dacca University Library, Ramna, Dacca.
Bureau of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, Simla.

Ireland

The University Library, Belfast.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
Public Library, Dublin.
National Library of Ireland, Dublin.

New Zealand

Public Library, Auckland.
**Workers' Educational Association, Auckland.
Library of the University of Otago, Dunedin.
University of New Zealand Library, Wellington.
Victoria University Library, Wellington.

Palestine

Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem.

Scotland

University of Aberdeen Library, Aberdeen.
National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
*Department of International Law, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh.
University of Glasgow Library, Glasgow.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
*Library of the Faculty of Procurators, 62 St. George's Place, Glasgow.
University Library, St. Andrews.

Union of South Africa

Library of Parliament, Cape Town.
University of Cape Town Library, Cape Town.
University of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town.
Transvaal University College, Transvaal.

Tasmania

University of Tasmania, Hobart.

Wales

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Cardiff Public Libraries, Cardiff.
University College of South Wales, Cardiff.

BULGARIA

University of Sofia, Sofia.
Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, Varna.

Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

CHILE

Liceo de Concepción, Concepción.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, Santiago.
Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

CHINA

Library of the University of Amoy, Amoy, Fukien.
Canton Christian College, Canton.
Library of the University of Hongkong, Hongkong.
University of Nanking Library, Nanking.
Foreign Office, Peking.
Library of the American Legation, Peking.
Library, National University of Peking, Peking.
Peking Club Library, Peking.
Yenching University Library, Haitien, Peking West.
Peking Public Affairs Library, Peking.
Low Library, St. John's University, Shanghai.
U. S. Court for China, c/o Department of State, Washington.
Boone University Library, American Church Mission, Wuchang (via Hankow).

COLOMBIA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bogotá.
Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia, Bogotá.
Museo Nacional, Bogotá.
Universidad de Cartagena, Cartagena.

COSTA RICA

Colegio de San Luis, Cartago.
Escuela Normal, Heredia.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San José.
Liceo de Costa Rica, San José.

CUBA

Departamento de Estado, Habana.
Universidad de Habana, Habana.
Biblioteca Nacional, Habana.
*Cuban Society of International Law, Habana.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Komenského Universita, Bratislava (Pressburg).
Knihovna Masarykova Universita, Brno (Brünn).
Knihovna Masarykova Akademie Práce, Prague.
Library of the Ukrainian University, Prague.
Ministerstvo zahraničnich věcí, Prague.
Věrejná a universitní knihovna. Prague.
Universitni knihovna, Prague.
Library of the Social Board of the Czechoslovak Republic, Prague.

DANZIG

Library of the Free City of Danzig, Danzig.

DENMARK

Statsbiblioteket i Aarhus, Aarhus.
Udenrigsministeriet, Copenhagen.
Universitets-Biblioteket, Copenhagen.

ECUADOR

Colegio Nacional, Guayaquil.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Quito.
Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

ESTHONIA

Universitet, Tartu (Dorpat).
Rügi Raamatukogu, Tallinn.

FINLAND

Kejserliga Alexanders-Universitetet i Finland, Helsingfors.
Eduskunnan Kirjasto, Helsingfors.

FRANCE

Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix, Aix.
Université d'Alger, Algiers.
Université de Besançon, Besançon.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Bordeaux, Bordeaux.
Université de Caen, Caen.
Bibliothèque Municipale et Universitaire, Clermont-Ferrand.
Université de Dijon, Dijon.
Université de Grenoble, Grenoble.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lille, Lille.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Lyon, Lyons.
* Bibliothèque de la Faculté Libre de Droit, Université de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon, Lyons.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Sciences de Marseille, Marseilles.
Université de Montpellier, Montpellier.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Nancy, Nancy.
Bibliothèque de l'Action Populaire, 17, rue de Paris, Vanes (Seine).
American Library in Paris, Inc., 10 Rue de l'Elysée, Paris.
**Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, Paris.
** Bibliothèque Sainte-Geneviève, 10 Place du Panthéon, Paris (French series only).
Centre de Documentation Sociale, Ecole Normale Supérieure, 45, Rue d'Ulm, Paris (Classics of International Law).
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Paris.
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Service Français de la Société des Nations, Paris.
Bibliothèque Frédéric Passy, Paris.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Paris (Sorbonne), Paris.
Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris, Paris.
*Bibliothèque de la Société de Législation Comparée, Paris.
Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France, Paris.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

**Library of the Ministry of Commerce and Labor, Paris.
**Bibliothèque de la Statistique Générale de la France, Paris (French series only).
**Institut d'Urbanisme de l'Université de Paris, Paris (French series only).
**Office National du Commerce Extérieur, 22 Avenue Victor Emmanuel, Paris.
Université de Poitiers, Poitiers.
Université de Rennes, Rennes.
Bibliothèque Universitaire et Régionale, Strasbourg.
Bibliothèque de l'Université de Toulouse, Toulouse.
Bibliothèque du Musée de la Guerre, Pavillon de la Reine, Chateau de Vincennes, Vincennes (Seine).

GERMANY

**Amerika Institut, Berlin.
Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.
Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.
Roosevelt Zimmer, Friedrich Wilhelms Universität, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Preussischen Landesamts, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Preussischen Landtages, Berlin.
Bibliothek des Reichstags, Berlin.
Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, Berlin.
**Staatswissenschaftlich-statistisches, Seminar der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität, Berlin.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Berlin.
Die Deutsche Heeresbuecherei (German Army Library), Berlin.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Bonn.
Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein, Bremen.
Stadtbibliothek, Bremen.
Staats und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Breslau.
Universitäts und Stadtbibliothek, Cologne.
Sächsische Landesbibliothek, Dresden.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Erlangen.
Stadtbibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Freiburg im Breisgau.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Giessen.
Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Göttingen.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Göttingen.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Greifswald.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Halle.
Commerzbibliothek, Hamburg.
Hamburgische Universität, Hamburg.
Stadtbibliothek, Hamburg.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Heidelberg.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Jena.
Technische Hochschule Bibliothek, Karlsruhe.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Kiel.
Institut für Internationales Recht, Dänische Str. 15, Kiel.
Staats und Universitäts-Bibliothek, Königsberg.
Stadtbibliothek, Leipzig.
Bibliothek der Handelskammer, Neue Börse, Leipzig.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Leipzig.
**Weltwirtschafts-Institut der Handels-Hochschule, Leipzig.
Bibliothek der Handelshochschule, Mannheim.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Marburg.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Munich.
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich.
Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster.
Bibliothek des Reichsarchivs, Potsdam.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Rostock.
Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart.
Weltkriegsbücherei, Stuttgart-Berg.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Tübingen.
Staatliche Bibliothek, Weimar.
Universitäts-Bibliothek, Würzburg.

GREECE

Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Athens.
Université Nationale, Athens.

GUATEMALA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Guatemala.
Universidad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

HOLLAND

Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam.
Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Groningen.
Bibliotheek der Rijks-Universiteit, Leyden.
Library of the Netherlands Commerical University, Rotterdam.
Dept. van Buitenlandsche Zaken, The Hague.
Bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix, The Hague.
Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague.
Universiteits-Bibliotheek, Utrecht.
Schriftsteller-Bibliotheek, St. Ignatius Kolleg., Valkenburg.

Java

Rechtshoogeschool te Batavia, Weltevreden.
Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia (Classics of International Law only).

HONDURAS

Colegio Nacional, Santa Rosa.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Tegucigalpa.
Universidad Central de la República, Tegucigalpa.

HUNGARY

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Budapest.
Fővárosi Nyilvános Könyvtár (Municipal Public Library), Budapest.
M. kir. Tisza István tudomány egyetem könyvtára, Debrecen.
Library of Elizabeth University, Egyetemi Könyvtár, Pécs.
Library of the Hungarian Royal Francis Joseph's University, Szeged.

ITALY

R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Bologna.
Regia Biblioteca Universitaria, Cagliari, Sardinia.

Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

* Instituto Economico-Giuridico della Regia Universita di Cagliari, Cagliari, Sardinia.
Regia Università degli studi di Catania, Catania, Sicily.
Libera Università di Ferrara, Ferrara.
Regia Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence.
R. Instituto di Scienze Sociali, Florence.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Genoa.
R. Instituto Lombardo di Scienze e Lettere, Milan.
Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi, Milan.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Modena.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria di Napoli, Naples.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale, Naples.
Regia Università degli Studi, Padua.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale di Palermo, Palermo.
Regia Università degli Studi, Parma.
R. Biblioteca Universitaria, Pavia.
Università degli Studi, Perugia.
Regia Università degli Studi, Pisa.
Ministero della Giustizia, Rome.
Ministero degli Affari Esteri, Rome.
Biblioteca Alessandrina della R. Università, Rome.
Biblioteca del Commissariato dell'Emigrazione, Rome.
R. Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome.
Library for American Studies, Rome.
Vatican Library, Rome (Classics of International Law only).
*Instituto Italiano di Diritto Internazionale, Rome.
Royal Library, Museum and Archives of the Risorgimento, Rome.
Reale Accademia delle Scienze di Torino, Turin.
Libera Università provinciale degli Studi, Urbino.
Biblioteca Nazionale di San Marco, Venice.

JAPAN

Library of the Governor General of Chosen, Keijo (Seoul), Korea.
Kioto Imperial University Library, Kioto.
Library of Imperial University of Kyushu, Kyushu.
Chuo University Library, Tokyo.
Foreign Office, Tokyo.
Imperial University of Tokyo Library, Tokyo.
Department of Commerce and Industry Library, Tokyo.
Hibiya Library, Tokyo.
Imperial Library of Japan, Tokyo.
Waseda University Library, Tokyo.

LATVIA

Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Riga.
University of Latvia Library, Riga.

MEXICO

Colegio Nacional, Durango, Durango.
Escuela de Jurisprudencia, Guadalajara, Jalisco.
Ministerio de Relaciones Extoriores, Mexico.
Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
Seminario de Morelia, Apartado Núm. 83, Morelia, Michoacán.

NICARAGUA

Universidad de Nicaragua, León.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

NORWAY

Stortingets Bibliotek, Oslo.
Utenriksdepartementet, Oslo.
Universitets-Biblotheket, Oslo.
Bibliotheket, Norske Nobelinstitut, Oslo.

PANAMA

*Department of Foreign Relations, Panama.
Secretaría de Instrucción Pública, Panama.

PARAGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción.
Universidad Nacional, Asunción.
Instituto Paraguayo, Asunción.

PERU

Universidad del Cuzco, Cuzco.
Colegio Nacional, Chiclayo, Lambayeque.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Lima.
Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.

POLAND

Library of the Polish Academy of Science, Cracow.
School of Political Science, Cracow.
Universytet Jagiellonski, Cracow.
*University of Lublin Library, Lublin.
Universytet Lwowski, Lwow (Lemberg).
Bibliothèque Universitaire à Poznan, Poznan.
Centralna Biblioteka Wojskowa, Warsaw.
Library of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Warsaw.
Library of the Polish Parliament, Warsaw.
Universytet Warszawski, Warszawa (Warsaw).
Bibljoteka Uniwersytetu Stefana Batorego, Wilna.

PORTUGAL

*Bibliotheca da Faculdade de Direito, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra.
Ministerio dos Negócios Estrangeiros, Lisbon.
Bibliotheca Nacional de Lisboa, Lisbon.

RUMANIA

Biblioteca Institutul Social Roman, Calea, Victoriei 102, III, Bucharest.
Universitatea Romana, Bucharest.
Universitatea Romana, Czernowitz.
Universitatea Romana, Jassy.
Universitatea Romana, Cluj (Klausenburg).

SALVADOR

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, San Salvador.
Universidad de El Salvador, San Salvador.

Libraries marked (*) receive the publications of the Division of International Law only.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE

Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Zagreb (Agram).
Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Beograd (Belgrade).
*Pravni Facultet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Beograd (Belgrade).
Biblioteci Ministarstva Spoljnih Poslova, Belgrade.
Universitet Kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca, Ljubljana (Laibach).

SPAIN

Biblioteca Provincial y Universitaria, Barcelona.
Universidad de Barcelona, Barcelona.
Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona.
Universidad de Granada, Granada.
Ministerio de Estado, Madrid.
Universidad Central de España, Madrid.
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.
Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad, Oviedo.
Universidad de Salamanca, Salamanca.
Universidad de Santiago, Santiago.
Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla.
Universidad de Valencia, Valencia.
Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza.

SWEDEN

Universitet-Biblioteket, Gothenburg.
Kungl. Karolinska Universitetet, Lund.
**Handelshögskolan Biblioteket, Stockholm, Sweden.
Utrikes Departementet, Stockholm.
Kungl. Biblioteket, Stockholm.
Kungl. Universitetets-Biblioteket, Upsala.

SWITZERLAND

Universitäts-Bibliothek, Basel.
Departement des Auswärtigen, Berne.
Société Helvétique des Sciences Naturelles, Berne.
Stadt-Bibliothek, Berne.
Universität, Freiburg.
Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire, Geneva.
**International Labor Office, Geneva.
Library of the League of Nations, Geneva.
Bibliothèque Cantonale et Universitaire, Lausanne.
Université de Neufchatel, Neufchatel.
Zentralbibliothek, Zurich.

SYRIA

The American University of Beirut, Beirut.

TURKEY

Library of the University, Constantinople.
Robert College Library, Constantinople.

UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Charkovskij Universitet, Charkow.
Kazanskij Universitet, Kasan.
Universitet Sv. Wladimira, Kiew.
Moskovskij Universitet, Moscow.
**Institute of National Economics, Moscow.
Novoross. Universitet, Odessa.
Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Diel, Petrograd.
Akademia Naük, Petrograd.
S.-Petersburghskij Universitet, Petrograd.
Tomskij Universitet, Tomsk, Siberia.

URUGUAY

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Montevideo.
Universidad de Montevideo, Montevideo.
Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Caracas.
Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas.
Colegio Nacional, Cumaná.

Libraries marked (**) receive the publications of the Division of Economics and History only.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENDOWMENT[1]

The Carnegie Endowment issues two general classes of publications: books and pamphlets intended for general circulation, which are distributed gratuitously to all who apply, and publications upon special topics, which are sold for a nominal price by the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England, and the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City, except where another publisher is indicated. Any publication in the following lists not marked with a price and not out of print, will be sent free of charge, upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Publications marked with a price may be obtained for the amount noted from booksellers or the publishers.

All the publications of the Endowment are deposited in a large number of important libraries, geographically distributed throughout the United States and foreign countries. The Endowment books are placed with these depositories on the condition that they will be made accessible to the interested public. A list of these libraries is printed on pages 161–71 of this Year Book.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Year Books 1911–1927, inclusive. *1911, 1921 and 1922 out of print.* These volumes contain information concerning the organization and work of the Endowment, the Annual Reports of the Officers and lists of publications and depository libraries.

Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie. 1919. viii+321 pages, 28 plates.

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

No. 1 **Some Roads towards Peace:** A report on observations made in China and Japan in 1912, by Charles W. Eliot. Washington, 1914. vi+88 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 2 **German International Progress in 1913:** Report of Wilhelm Paszkowski. Washington, 1914. iv+11 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 3 **Educational Exchange with Japan:** A report to the Trustees of the Endowment on observations made in Japan in 1912–1913, by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Washington, 1914. 8 pages.

No. 4 **Report of the International Commission to Inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars.** Washington, 1914. x+418 pages, 51 half tones, 9 maps. *Out of print.*

No. 4½ **Enquête dans les Balkans.** Rapport présenté aux Directeurs de la Dotation par les Membres de la Commission d'Enquête. Paris, 1914. *Out of print.*

No. 5 **Intellectual and Cultural Relations between the United States and the Other Republics of America,** by Harry Erwin Bard. Washington, 1914. iv+35 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 6 **Growth of Internationalism in Japan:** Report to the Trustees of the Endowment, by T. Miyaoka. Washington, 1915. iv+15 pages. *Out of print.*

[1] Revised to July 1, 1927.

No. 7 **For Better Relations with Our Latin American Neighbors: A Journey to South America,** by Robert Bacon. Washington, 1915. viii+186 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1916. viii+208 pages. Bound with No. 8.

No. 8 **Para el Fomento de Nuestras Buenas Relaciones con los Pueblos Latinamericanos: Viaje á la América del Sur,** por Robert Bacon. Spanish edition of No. 7, with the addresses and letters in the original Spanish, Portuguese or French. Washington, 1915. viii+221 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition. Washington, 1916. viii+222 pages. Bound with No. 7. *Out of print.*

No. 9 **Former Senator Burton's Trip to South America, 1915,** by Otto Schoenrich. Washington, 1915. iv+40 pages.

No. 10 **Problems about War for Classes in Arithmetic:** Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools, by David Eugene Smith, with an introduction by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1915. 23 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 11 **Hygiene and War:** Suggestions for makers of textbooks and for use in schools, by George Ellis Jones, with an introduction by William Henry Burnham. Edited by Paul Monroe. Washington, 1917. iv+207 pages.

No. 12 **Russia, the Revolution and the War:** An account of a visit to Petrograd and Helsingfors in March, 1917, by Christian L. Lange. Washington, 1917. ii+26 pages.

No. 13 **Greetings to the New Russia:** Addresses at a meeting held at the Hudson Theater, New York, April 23, 1917, under the auspices of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Washington, 1917. iv+14 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 14 **South American Opinions on the War. I. Chile and the War,** by Carlos Silva Vildósola. **II. The Attitude of Ecuador,** by Nicolás F. López. Translated from the original Spanish by Peter H. Goldsmith. Washington, 1917. iv+27 pages.

No. 15 **The Imperial Japanese Mission, 1917:** A record of the reception throughout the United States of the Special Mission headed by Viscount Ishii, together with the exchange of notes embodying the Root-Takahira Understanding of 1908 and the Lansing-Ishii Agreement of 1917. Foreword by Elihu Root. Washington, 1918. viii+127 pages, 1 plate. *Out of print.*

No. 16 **Growth of Liberalism in Japan:** Two addresses delivered by Tsunejiro Miyaoka before the American Bar Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 29, 1918, and before the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal on September 5, 1918. Washington, 1918. iv+24 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 17 **American Foreign Policy:** Based upon statements of Presidents and Secretaries of State of the United States and of publicists of the American republics, with an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. Washington, 1920. viii+128 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, Washington, 1920. viii+132 pages, index.

No. 18 **Relations between France and Germany:** A report by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor at the Sorbonne, upon his investigation of conditions in Germany in 1922. Washington, 1923. xvii+133 pages.

No. 19 **The Ruhr Conflict:** A report by Henri Lichtenberger, Professor at the Sorbonne, supplementing the report entitled "Relations between France and Germany." Washington, 1923. vii+16 pages.

International Conciliation

This series appeared under the imprint of the American Association for International Conciliation, No. 1 (April, 1907) to No. 199 (June, 1924), inclusive. A list of these numbers may be obtained by writing to International Conciliation, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

Beginning with No. 200 (July, 1924), it has been issued under the imprint of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Subscription price, 25 cents for one year, $1.00 for five years. Single copies, 5 cents.

200 **Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Organization and Work,** compiled by Amy Heminway Jones, Division Assistant. July, 1924.

201 **A Practical Plan for Disarmament;** Draft Treaty of Disarmament and Security, Submitted to the League of Nations by an American Group; with Introduction and Commentary by James Thomson Shotwell. August, 1924.

202 **An Analysis of the American Immigration Act of 1924,** by John B. Trevor, M.A., formerly Captain, Military Intelligence Division, U.S.A., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. September, 1924.

203 **America's Part in Advancing the Administration of International Justice,** by Edwin B. Parker, Umpire, Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany. October, 1924.

204 **The Dawes Report on German Reparation Payments; The London Conference on the Application of the Dawes Plan,** by George A. Finch. November, 1924.

205 **Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes:** Text and Analysis; with an Introduction by James Thomson Shotwell. December, 1924.

The Treaties of Peace, 1919–1923: Texts of the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres, Lausanne, and the Straits Convention; including 16 maps showing territorial changes, a cables map and a map of the League of Nations in 1923. Maps compiled especially for this edition by Lt.-Col. Lawrence Martin, Washington, D. C. 2 vols. bound in cloth—12 mo. New York, 1924. Price, $3.00.

206 **The Japanese Law of Nationality and the Rights of Foreigners in Land under the Laws of Japan,** by Tsunejiro Miyaoka, of the Bar of Japan. January, 1925.

207 **Elihu Root's Services to International Law,** by James Brown Scott. February, 1925.

208 **Plans and Protocols to End War.** Historical Outline and Guide, by James T. Shotwell. March, 1925.

209 **The United States and the Dawes Annuities,** April, 1925.

210 **American Ideals during the Past Half-Century,** by Elihu Root. May, 1925.

211 **Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Japan, 1908–1924.** June, 1925.

212 **European Security:** Address by Dr. Edward Beneš, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, at Prague, April 1, 1925; Address by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, at Geneva, March 12, 1925; Reply by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Former British Prime Minister, to Mr. Chamberlain's Address, April 10, 1925. September, 1925.

213 **The United States and the System of Mandates,** by Walter Russell Batsell, Director of the Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris. October, 1925.

214 **The Advisory Opinions of the Permanent Court of International Justice,** by Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard Law School. November, 1925.

215 **The Trend of Economic Restoration since the Dawes Reparation Settlement,** by E. G. Burland, Member of the Staff of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce. December, 1925.

216 **Final Protocol of the Locarno Conference, 1925, and Treaties between France and Poland and France and Czechoslovakia.** February, 1926.

217 **Peasant Conditions in Russia, 1925,** by Jean Efremoff, Former Minister of Justice in the Provisional Government of Russia. February, 1926.

218 **The Institute of Pacific Relations,** by J. Merle Davis, General Secretary. March, 1926.

219 **The Fourth Year of the Permanent Court of International Justice,** by Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard Law School. April, 1926.

220 **Disarmament and American Foreign Policy:** Addresses by James T. Shotwell, Tasker H. Bliss, David Hunter Miller and Joseph P. Chamberlain. May, 1926.

221 **Treaty Making Power under the Constitution of Japan,** by Tsunejiro Miyaoka, of the Bar of Japan. June, 1926.

222 **The Problem of Minorities.** Articles by Louis Eisenmann, William E. Rappard, H. Wilson Harris and Raymond Leslie Buell. September, 1926.

223 **The Political Doctrine of Fascism,** by Alfredo Rocco, Minister of Justice in the Government of Italy. Recent Legislation in Italy. October, 1926.

224 **An Alternative Use of Force: When the Earth Trembled,** by Richard J. Walsh; **The Moral Equivalent of War,** by William James. November, 1926.

225 **Observations in Egypt, Palestine, and Greece.** A Report, by Henry S. Pritchett, Trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. December, 1926.

226 **Raw Materials and Their Effect upon International Relations.** Articles by George Otis Smith, L. L. Summers, E. Dana Durand, Parker T. Moon, and Edward Mead Earle. January, 1927.

227 **Chinese Politics and Foreign Powers,** by Harold S. Quigley. Syllabus on Recent Chinese Politics and Diplomacy. February, 1927.

228 **The British Commonwealth of Nations:** Report of Inter-Imperial Relations Committee; Address by The Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia. March, 1927.

229 **Locarno and the Balkans:** A Turning Point in History, by James T. Shotwell; The Possibility of a Balkan Locarno, by David Mitrany. April, 1927.

230 **The Interallied Debts:** Statement as to the Desirability of an Early Revision of Existing Arrangements. May, 1927.

231 **The League of Nations:** The League of Nations as an Historical Fact, by William E. Rappard; The Admission of Germany to the League of Nations and its Probable Significance, by Caleb Perry Patterson. June, 1927.

Inter-America Magazine

This magazine was established, in May, 1917, to aid in overcoming the barrier of a diversity of language by translating and publishing in English articles from representative Spanish and Portuguese current periodicals in the other American Republics and by translating and publishing in Spanish articles from similar sources in the United States There were twelve issues of this magazine each year, six in Spanish and six in English, appearing in alternate months. The first Spanish number appeared in May, 1917, the first English number in October, 1917. The publication was discontinued with the issues of May and June, 1926, respectively. For further information address the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

SPANISH

Volúmenes I–IX complete.
Volumen X número 1, mayo de 1926.

ENGLISH

Volumes I–VIII complete.
Volume IX, No. 1, October, 1925, No. 2, December, 1925, No. 3, February, 1926, No. 4, April, 1926, No. 5, June, 1926.

Biblioteca Interamericana

This series was established for the purpose of increasing in the other American Republics a knowledge of books published in the United States in the fields of history, literature, education and civics. For further information address the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

Volumen I **Vida constitucional de los Estados Unidos,** Benjamín Hárrison, 284 páginas, en dozavo. 1919.

Volumen II **Cuentos clásicos del norte: primera serie,** Édgar Allan Poe, 246 páginas, en dozavo. 1920.

Volumen III **Cuentos clásicos del norte: segunda serie,** Wáshington Írving, Nathániel Háwthorne, Édward Éverett Hale, 307 páginas, en dozavo. 1920.

Volumen IV **La política exterior de los Estados Unidos,** James Brown Scott, 313 páginas, en dozavo. 1922.

Volumen V **El significado de la educación,** Nícholas Múrray Bútler, 333 páginas, en dozavo. 1923.

Interamerican Bulletins

Numbers 1–26 inclusive of these bulletins appeared under the imprint of the American Association for International Conciliation. So far as available they, and the numbers listed below, may be obtained from the Interamerican Section of the Division of Intercourse and Education, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

No. 27 **Cien años de la doctrina de Monroe,** discursos pronunciados en conmemoración del centenario de la doctrina de Monroe ante la American Academy of Political and Social Science en Filadelfia, 30 de noviembre y primero de diciembre de 1923. Mayo de 1924.

No. 28 **Proyecto de tratado de desarme y seguridad,** sometido a la Liga de las Naciones por un grupo de personas de los Estados Unidos. Julio de 1924.

Interamerican Digests—Economic Series

No. 1 **Argentina, an authorized digest of El Desarrollo Económico de la República Argentina en los Ultimos Cincuenta Años,** made and translated by Peter H. Goldsmith.

European Centre

These publications, so far as they are available, may be obtained on application to the Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, No. 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France.

Enquête dans les Balkans. Rapport de la Commission d'Enquête. Un vol. in-8°, 493 pages avec cartes et gravures. Préface de M. d'Estournelles de Constant. Paris, 1914.

L'Albanie en 1921. Mission de M. Justin Godart, Ancien Ministre, Député du Rhône. Un vol. in-16, 374 pages avec carte et gravures. Paris, 1921.

Le Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, 1911–1921. Un vol. petit in-8°, 109 pages. Paris, 1921.

L'Allemagne d'aujourd'hui dans ses relations avec la France, par Henri Lichtenberger. Un vol. in-16, 280 pages. Paris, 1922.

Pose de la première pierre des édifices communaux de Fargniers (Aisne), reconstruits avec le concours de la Dotation Carnegie (18 juillet 1922). Brochure petit in 8°, 22 pages avec gravures. Paris, 1922.

La Société des Nations et l'Albanie. Rapport adressé à la Société des Nations sur la situation économique et financière de l'Albanie à la fin de 1922, avec une introduction de M. d'Estournelles de Constant, Sénateur. Brochure petit in-8°, 65 pages. Paris, 1922.

L'Oeuvre de la Société des Nations (1920–1923), par M. Léon Bourgeois, Délégué permanent de la France à la Société des Nations. Un vol. grand in-8°, 456 pages. Paris, 1923.

Conseil Consultatif du Centre Européen. Compte rendu des séances tenues à Paris les 7 et 8 juillet 1923. Un vol. petit in-8°, 226 pages avec gravures. Paris, 1923.

Enquête sur les livres scolaires d'après guerre. 452 pages. Paris, 1923.

Second edition: Vol. I: France—Belgique—Allemagne—Autriche—Grand-Bretagne—Italie —Bulgarie. 452 pages. Paris, 1925. Vols. II, III and IV in preparation.

Conciliation Internationale

This series, containing an average of four numbers a year, has been issued since 1906 under the imprint of the *Conciliation Internationale.* Information concerning it and the publications issued, so far as they are available, may be obtained on application to the Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale, 173 Boulevard St.-Germain, Paris, France. The following numbers have appeared since the last list was published in the Year Book for 1925.

1925

No. 1. **Où va l'Allemagne?** par Henri Lichtenberger.

No. 2. **Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique: leur origine, leur développement, leur unité,** par le Pt Nicholas Murray Butler.

No. 3. **Les services d'Elihu Root au droit international,** par James Brown Scott.

No. 4. **La Médiation et la conciliation internationales,** par Jean Efremoff.

1926

No. 1. **Histoire universelle des civilisations,** par M. Charles Richet.

No. 2. **La reconstruction de l'Europe Centrale,** par MM. A. de Monzie et le Professeur Tibal.

No. 3. **Le problème des sanctions internationales,** par D. Mitrany.

Institute of International Education

This series is published especially for the use of the International Relations Clubs. The Syllabi bear the imprint of the Institute of International Education under whose direction the Clubs were conducted while the Institute was a part of the organization of the Division of Intercourse and Education. These publications are distributed free to members of the International Relations Clubs and may be obtained by others at a price of 25 cents upon application to the Division, 405 West 117th Street, New York City.

SYLLABI

No. I **Outline of the Covenant of the League of Nations**, by Louis K. Manley. 46 pages. New York, 1920. *Out of print.*

No. II **The Past, Present and Future of the Monroe Doctrine**, by Arnold B. Hall. 24 pages. New York, 1920.

No. III **The History of Russia from Earliest Times**, by Baron S. A. Korff. 14 pages. New York, 1920.

No. IV **The Russian Revolution**, by Walter W. Pettit. 18 pages. New York, 1920.

No. IV **Supplement to The Russian Revolution**, by Walter W. Pettit. 5 pages. New York, 1925.

No. V **The Question of the Balkans**, by Clive Day. 38 pages. New York, 1920.

No. VI **Modern Mexican History**, by Herbert I. Priestley. 36 pages. New York, 1920.

No. VI **Supplement to Modern Mexican History**, by Herbert I. Priestley. 9 pages. New York, 1925.

No. VII **Hispanic-American History, 1826–1920**, by Wm. W. Pierson, Jr. 36 pages. New York, 1921.

No. VIII **The Question of the Near East**, by Albert H. Lybyer. 31 pages. New York, 1921.

No. IX **China Under the Republic**, by Kenneth Scott Latourette. 23 pages. New York, 1921.

No. IX **Supplement to China Under the Republic**, by Kenneth Scott Latourette. 23 pages. New York, 1925.

No. X **The Baltic States**, by Mary E. Townsend. 30 pages. New York, 1921.

No. XI **The Political and Economic Expansion of Japan**, by Walter B. Pitkin. 16 pages. New York, 1921.

No. XII **Limitation of Armament**, by Quincy Wright. 39 pages. New York, 1921.

No. XIII **The Economic Situation in Europe**, by Faith Moors Williams. 72 pages. New York, 1922.

No. XIV **Cuba and Its International Relations**, by Graham H. Stuart. 46 pages. New York, 1923.

No. XV **The Covenant of the League of Nations**: Text, Index, Interpretations, by Pitman B. Potter. 58 pages. New York, 1927.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

No. I **A Selection of Material on the New Geography**, by Colonel Lawrence Martin. 11 pages. New York, 1924.

No. II **Problems of the Near East**, by Edward Mead Earle, with the collaboration of Florence Billings.

No. III **International Relations Clubs Handbook**, by Amy Heminway Jones. 32 pages. New York, 1926.

No. IV **World Affairs in 1926**: A Graphic Summary, by Charles Hodges. 32 pages. New York, 1927.

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907, accompanied by tables of signatures, ratifications and adhesions of the various Powers, and texts of reservations. New York, 1915. 4+xxx+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of print.*

Second edition, New York, 1915. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. *Out of Print.*

Third edition, New York, 1918. 4+xxxiv+303 pages, index of persons, index-digest. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

French edition: **Les Conventions et Déclarations de La Haye de 1899 et 1907**, accompagnées de tableaux des signatures, ratifications et adhésions et des textes des réserves. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+318 pages, table analytique. Price, $2.00.

Spanish edition: **Las Convenciones y Declaraciones de La Haya de 1899 y 1907**, acompañadas de cuadros de firmas, ratificaciones y adhésiones de las diferentes Potencias y textos de las reservas. New York, 1916. 4+xxxvi+301 pages, indice alfabético. Price, $2.00.

The Freedom of the Seas, or the Right Which Belongs to the Dutch to Take Part in the East Indian Trade, a dissertation by Hugo Grotius, translated with a revision of the Latin text of 1633 by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin. Edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Latin and English on parallel pages. New York, 1916. xvii+162 pages, index. Price, $2.00.

Instructions to the American Delegates to the Hague Peace Conferences and Their Official Reports, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+vi+138 pages. Price, $1.50.

French edition: **Instructions Adressées aux Délégués Américains aux Conférences de La Haye et Leurs Rapports Officiels**, préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. viii+146 pages. Price, $1.00.

An International Court of Justice: Letter and memorandum of January 12, 1914, to the Netherland Minister of Foreign Affairs, in behalf of the establishment of an international court of justice, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. viii+108 pages. Price, $1.50.

French edition: **Une Cour de Justice Internationale**, par James Brown Scott. Contains also French edition of **The Status of the International Court of Justice.** New York, 1918. viii+269 pages. Price, $2.50.

The Status of the International Court of Justice, with an appendix of addresses and official documents, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. vi+93 pages. Price, $1.50.

French edition included in the French edition of **An International Court of Justice.**

Recommendations on International Law and Official Commentary Thereon of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress Held in Washington, December 27, 1915—January 8, 1916, edited with introductory matter, by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+viii+53 pages. Price, $1.00.

An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without Resort to Arms, by William Ladd. Reprinted from the original edition of 1840 with an introduction by James Brown Scott. New York, 1916. 1+162 pages. Price, $2.00.

The Hague Court Reports, comprising the awards, accompanied by syllabi, the agreements for arbitration, and other documents in each case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and to commissions of inquiry under the provisions of the conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2+cxiv+664 pages, 12 maps, index. Price, $3.50.

French edition: **Les Travaux de la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage de La Haye:** Recueil de ses sentences, accompagnées de résumés des différentes controverses, des compromis d'arbitrage et d'autres documents soumis à la Cour et aux commissions internationales d'enquête en conformité des conventions de 1899 et de 1907 pour le règlement pacifique des conflits internationaux, avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, Directeur. New York, 1921. lxxxiv+492 pages, 12 cartes, table analytique. Price, $3.50.

Resolutions of the Institute of International Law dealing with the Law of Nations, with an historical introduction and explanatory notes, collected and translated under the supervision of and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. xlvi+265 pages, index. Price, $2.00.

French edition: **L'Institut de Droit International: Tableau Général des Travaux (1873–1913)**, préparé dans la Division de Droit International de la Dotation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale sous la direction de James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. xliv+366 pages, table alphabétique des matières. Price, $2.00.

Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War, edited with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1916. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. Part I: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France. lxxxii+768 pages. Part II: Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Serbia. xcii+pages 769–1516, index. Price, $7.50 per set (*not sold separately*).

The Declaration of Independence, The Articles of Confederation, The Constitution of the United States, edited with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1917. xxiv+94 pages, index to the Constitution. Price, $1.00.

Russian edition: New York, 1919. xxiv+104 pages, index to the Constitution.

The Recommendations of Habana concerning International Organization, adopted by the American Institute of International Law at Habana, January 23, 1917: Address and commentary by James Brown Scott. New York, 1917. vi+100 pages. Price, $1.00.

The Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797–1800: A collection of American State papers and judicial decisions, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1917. viii+510 pages. Price, $3.50.

The Reports to the Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, being the official explanatory and interpretative commentary accompanying the draft conventions and declarations submitted to the Conferences by the several commissions charged with preparing them, together with the texts of the final acts, conventions and declarations as signed, and of the principal proposals offered by the delegations of the various Powers as well as of other documents laid before the commissions, edited, with an introduction, by James Brown Scott, Director. Oxford, 1917. xxxii+940 pages, index of persons, general index. Price, $5.00.

French edition: **Rapports faits aux Conférences de La Haye de 1899 et 1907,** comprenant les commentaires officiels annexés aux projets de conventions et des déclarations rédigés par les diverses commissions qui en étaient chargées, ainsi que les textes des actes, conventions et déclarations dans leur forme définitive et des principales propositions présentées par les délégués des puissances intéressées aussi bien que d'autres pièces soumises aux commissions, avec une introduction de James Brown Scott, Directeur. Oxford, 1920. xxvi+952 pages, liste des noms, table générale. Price, $5.00.

The Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800: A collection of official documents preceded by the views of representative publicists, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. A combination of Pamphlets Nos. 27 and 28, with revisions and additions. New York, 1918. 2+xxxiv+698 pages, list of authorities. Price, $5.00.

The International Union of the Hague Conferences, by Walther Schücking. English translation of *The Work of The Hague*, Volume I. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford, 1918. xiv+341 pages, subject index, index of persons. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

The Problem of an International Court of Justice, by Hans Wehberg. English translation of *The Work of The Hague*, Volume II. Translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford, 1918. xxxiv+251 pages, bibliography, subject index, index of persons. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

The Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828 between the United States and Prussia, as interpreted in opinions of attorneys general, decisions of courts and diplomatic correspondence, edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1918. viii+207 pages. Price, $2.00.

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, collected and edited by James Brown Scott, Director. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. New York, 1918. Vol. I: xlii+873 pages. Vol. II: viii+pages 874–1775, 3 maps, diagrams. Price, $7.50 per set (*not sold separately*).

Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: An Analysis of Cases Decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, by James Brown Scott. In 1 volume, uniform with the above. Oxford, 1919. xvi+548 pages, index. Price, $2.50.

The United States of America: A Study in International Organization, by James Brown Scott. New York, 1920. xx+605 pages, index. Price, $3.00.

The Declaration of London, February 26, 1909: A collection of official papers and documents relating to the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908–February, 1909, with an introduction by Elihu Root. Edited by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1919. xvi+268 pages, bibliography. Price, $2.00.

A Monograph on Plebiscites, with a collection of official documents and a chronological list of cases of change of sovereignty in which the right to self-determination has been recognized, by Sarah Wambaugh. Prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1920. xxxvi+1088 pages, bibliographical list, index. Price, $5.00.

Treaties for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Other Powers negotiated by the Honorable William J. Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, with an introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1920. lxxii+152 pages. Price, $1.50.

War and Peace: The Evils of the First and a Plan for Preserving the Last, by William Jay. Reprinted from the original edition of 1842 with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. New York, 1919. 2+xvi+69 pages. Price, $1.00.

The Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787 which Framed the Constitution of the United States of America, as Reported by James Madison. International Edition. Edited by Gaillard Hunt and James Brown Scott. In three parts: Part I, Antecedents of the Federal Convention; Part II, The Federal Convention; Part III, Documentary History. New York, 1920. xcvii+731 pages. Price, $4.00.

The Proceedings of the Hague Peace Conferences: Translation of the official texts prepared in the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. 5 vols. Price, $5.00 per vol.

The Conference of 1899. New York, 1920. xxiv+883 pages, index.

The Conference of 1907:

Volume I: Plenary Meetings of the Conference. New York, 1920. xxvi+703 pages.
Volume II: Meetings of the First Commission. New York, 1921. lxxxiv+1086 pages.
Volume III: Meetings of the Second, Third and Fourth Commissions. New York, 1921. xciv+1162 pages.

The Conferences of 1899 and 1907: Index Volume. Contains table of contents and indexes for the entire series. New York, 1921. viii+272 pages. Included without additional charge in full sets purchased.

Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894–1919: A collection of state papers, private agreements and other documents, in reference to the rights and obligations of the Chinese Government in relation to foreign Powers, and in reference to the interrelation of those Powers in respect to China, during the period from the Sino-Japanese War to the conclusion of the World War of 1914–1919, compiled and edited by John V. A. MacMurray. 2 volumes, paged consecutively. New York, 1921. Volume I: Manchu Period (1894–1911). xlvi+928 pages, chronological list of documents, 6 maps. Volume II: Republican Period (1912–1919). vi+ pages 929–1729, index of documents by nationality, general index. Price, $10.00 per set (*not sold separately*).

The Holy Alliance: The European Background of the Monroe Doctrine, by W. P. Cresson. New York, 1922. x+147 pages, index. Price, $1.50.

Development of International Law after the World War, by Otfried Nippold. Oxford, 1923. xii+241 pages. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

Official German Documents relating to the World War: Reports of the First and Second Subcommittees of the Committee appointed by the National Constituent Assembly to inquire into the responsibility for the War, together with the stenographic minutes of the Second Subcommittee and supplements thereto. 2 vols. New York, 1923. xiii+xi+1360 pages. Price in Great Britain, 35s.; in U. S., $7.50.

Prize Cases decided in the United States Supreme Court, 1789–1918, including also cases on the instance side in which questions of Prize Law were involved. Oxford, 1923. 3 vols., xlvi+2182 pages, index. Price in Great Britain £3 3s.; in U. S., $15.00.

Arbitration Treaties among the American Nations to the Close of the Year 1910, edited by William R. Manning. New York, 1924. xl+472 pages. Price, $3.50.

Outbreak of the World War: German Documents collected by Karl Kautsky. New York, 1924. vi+688 pages. Price, $4.00.

Preliminary History of the Armistice: Official Documents published by the German National Chancellery. New York, 1924. xii+163 pages. Price, $2.00.

German White Book concerning the Responsibility of the Authors of the War. New York, 1924. xv+178 pages. Price, $2.00.

The Monroe Doctrine: Its importance in the international life of the States of the New World, by Alejandro Álvarez. New York, 1924. ix+573 pages. Price, $3.00.

Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States Concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations, selected and arranged by William R. Manning. 3 vols., paged consecutively. New York, 1925. Volume I: xxxii+666 pages. Volume II: xxx+pages 667–1428. Volume III: xxviii+pages 1429–2189, index. Price, $15 per set (*not sold separately*).

Proceedings of the Second Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects. Washington, 1926. xiii+163 pages.

Pamphlet Series

The following publications are issued gratuitously and, where not out of print, may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Endowment, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Pamphlets Nos. 3–20 inclusive, containing the Hague conventions and declarations, are printed together in bound form in the volume entitled **The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907** mentioned under the preceding heading. Beginning with Pamphlet No. 33, all of the pamphlets are durably bound in paper over boards with red cloth backstrips.

No. 1 **Arbitrations and Diplomatic Settlements of the United States.** Washington, 1914. viii+21 pages.

No. 2 **Limitation of Armament on the Great Lakes:** Report of Honorable John W. Foster, Secretary of State, to the President of the United States, December 7, 1892. Washington, 1914. 2+viii+57 pages.

No. 3 **Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations to the Conventions and Declarations of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences.** Washington, 1914. viii+32 pages.

No. 4 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (I) and 1907 (I) for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.** Washington, 1915. iv+48 pages.

No. 5 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (II) and 1907 (IV) respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land.** Washington, 1915. iv+33 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 6 **The Hague Conventions of 1899 (III) and 1907 (X) for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention.** Washington, 1915. iv+19 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 7 **The Hague Declarations of 1899 (IV, 1) and 1907 (XIV) Prohibiting the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons.** Washington, 1915. iv+5 pages.

No. 8 **The Hague Declaration (IV, 2) of 1899 concerning Asphyxiating Gases.** Washington, 1915. iv+2 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 9 **The Hague Declaration (IV, 3) of 1899 concerning Expanding Bullets.** Washington, 1915. iv+2 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 10 **The Final Acts of the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences, together with the Draft Convention on a Judicial Arbitration Court.** Washington, 1915. iv+40 pages.

No. 11 **The Hague Convention (II) of 1907 respecting the Limitation of the Employment of Force for the Recovery of Contract Debts.** Washington, 1915. iv+7 pages.

No. 12 **The Hague Convention (III) of 1907 relative to the Opening of Hostilities.** Washington, 1915. iv+4 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 13 **The Hague Convention (V) of 1907 respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land.** Washington, 1915. iv+8 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 14 **The Hague Convention (VI) of 1907 relating to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities.** Washington, 1915. iv+5 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 15 **The Hague Convention (VII) of 1907 relating to the Conversion of Merchant Ships into War-Ships.** Washington, 1915. iv+5 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 16 **The Hague Convention (VIII) of 1907 relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines.** Washington, 1915. iv+6 pages.

No. 17 **The Hague Convention (IX) of 1907 concerning Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War.** Washington, 1915. ix+6 pages.

No. 18 **The Hague Convention (XI) of 1907 relative to Certain Restrictions with regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval War.** Washington, 1915. iv+6 pages.

No. 19 **The Hague Convention (XII) of 1907 relative to the Creation of an International Prize Court.** Washington, 1915. iv+21 pages.

No. 20 **The Hague Convention (XIII) of 1907 concerning the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers in Naval War.** Washington, 1915. iv+11 pages.

No. 21 **The Geneva Convention of 1906 for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field.** Washington, 1916. iv+17 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 22 **Documents respecting the Limitation of Armaments,** laid before the First Hague Peace Conference of 1899 by the Government of the Netherlands. Washington, 1916. v+32 pages. *Out of print.* Reprinted as part of Pamphlet No. 36.

No. 23 **Official Communications and Speeches relating to Peace Proposals, 1916–1917.** Washington, 1917. vi+96 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 24 **Documents relating to the Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797–1800.** Washington, 1917. viii+91 pages, list of authorities. *Out of print.*

No. 25 **Opinions of the Attorneys General and Judgments of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States relating to the Controversy over Neutral Rights between the United States and France, 1797–1800.** Washington, 1917. vi+340 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 26 **Opinions of Attorneys General, Decisions of Federal Courts and Diplomatic Correspondence respecting the Treaties of 1785, 1799 and 1828, between the United States and Prussia.** Washington, 1917. vi+158 pages. *Out of print.*

Supplement to Pamphlet No. 26. Washington, 1917. 5 pages.

No. 27 **Official Documents bearing on the Armed Neutrality of 1780 and 1800.** Washington, 1917. x+295 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 28 **Extracts from American and Foreign Works on International Law concerning the Armed Neutrality of 1780 and 1800.** Washington, 1917. vi+109 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 29 **Two Ideals of Government.** Washington, 1917. vi+17 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 30 **The Effect of Democracy on International Law:** Opening address by Elihu Root as President of the American Society of International Law at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society in Washington, April 26, 1917. Washington, 1917. ii+10 pages.

No. 31 **Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals: December, 1916, to November, 1918,** prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. Enlarged edition of Pamphlet No. 23. Washington, 1921. 2+xiv+515 pages, index.

No. 32 **Violation of the Laws and Customs of War:** Reports of majority and dissenting reports of American and Japanese members of the Commission of Responsibilities, Conference of Paris, 1919. Oxford, 1919. x+82 pages. *Out of print.*

Spanish edition: Spanish Pamphlet No. 2.

No. 33 **Autonomy and Federation within Empire:** A collection of acts and documents relating to the constitutions of the British self-governing dominions, prepared under the supervision of James Brown Scott, Director. Washington, 1921. xvi+352 pages, bibliography, index.

No. 34 **The Project relative to a Court of Arbitral Justice:** Draft convention and report adopted by the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, with an introductory note by James Brown Scott, Director. Washington, 1920. viii+106 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 35 **The Project of a Permanent Court of International Justice and Resolutions of the Advisory Committee of Jurists:** Report and commentary by James Brown Scott. Washington, 1920. vi+235 pages, index.

No. 36 **Documents relating to the Program of the First Hague Peace Conference,** laid before the Conference by the Netherland Government. English translation of *Actes et documents relatif au programme de la conférence de la paix* (The Hague, 1899). The first part relates to the limitation of armament. Oxford, 1921. viii+115 pages.

No. 37 **The Hague Court Reports:** Great Britain, Spain and France *v.* Portugal in the matter of the expropriated religious properties in Portugal. English translation of the awards rendered September 2 and 4, 1920, under the Compromise signed at Lisbon on July 31, 1913. Washington, 1921. 30 pages.

No. 38 **Notes on Sovereignty, from the Standpoint of the State and of the World,** by Robert Lansing. Four papers reprinted from the *American Journal of International Law* and *The Proceedings of the American Political Science Association.* Washington, 1921. vi+94 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 39 **The Future of International Law,** by L. Oppenheim. English translation by John Pawley Bate of *Die Zukunft des Völkerrechts* (Leipzig, 1911). Oxford, 1921. xii+68 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 40 **The Consortium:** The official text of the four-Power agreement for a loan to China and relevant documents. Washington, 1921. x+76 pages, chronological list of documents.

No. 41 **Outer Mongolia: Treaties and Agreements.** Washington, 1921. viii+39 pages, chronological list of documents. *Out of print.*

No. 42 **Shantung: Treaties and Agreements.** Washington, 1921. x+120 pages, chronological list of documents. *Out of print.*

No. 43 **Korea: Treaties and Agreements.** Washington, 1921. viii+68 pages, chronological list of documents. *Out of print.*

No. 44 **Manchuria: Treaties and Agreements.** Washington, 1921. xiv+220 pages, 1 map, chronological list of documents. *Out of print.*

No. 45 **The Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915:** Japanese and Chinese documents and Chinese official statement. Washington, 1921. viii+76 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 46 **The Limitation of Armaments:** A collection of the projects proposed for the solution of the problem, preceded by an historical introduction by Hans Wehberg. English translation by Edwin H. Zeydel of *Limitation des armements* (Brussels, 1914). Washington, 1921. x+104 pages, index of persons.

No. 47 **Constitutional Government in China: Present Conditions and Prospects,** by W. W. Willoughby. Washington, 1922. viii+61 pages.

No. 48 **International Law and Related Subjects from the Point of View of the American Continent.** A report on lectures delivered in the universities of the United States, 1916–1918, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, including a comparative study of the universities of Latin America and the United States, by Alejandro Alvarez. Washington, 1922. viii+93 pages, index. *Out of print.*

Spanish Pamphlet Series

No. 1 **El origen, significado y valor internacional de la Doctrina de Monroe,** por Charlemagne Tower. Washington, 1920. iv+24 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 2 **Comisión encargada del estudio de la responsabilidad de los autores de la guerra e imposición de penas:** Informe presentado á la Conferencia Preliminar de la Paz. Translation of Pamphlet No. 32. Washington, 1921. iv+58 pages.

No. 3 **El Tratado de Paz con Alemania ante el Senado de los Estados Unidos,** por George A. Finch. Washington, 1921. iv+56 pages.

No. 4 **Discurso presidencial pronunciado en la decimaquinta conferencia anual de la Sociedad Americana de Derecho Internacional,** por Elihu Root. Washington, 1921. iv+17 pages.

French Pamphlet Series

No. 1 **Un monde bien gouverné:** Trois documents: Déclaration des droits et devoirs des nations, adoptée par l'Institut Américain de Droit International; Recommandations de la Havane, adoptées par l'Institut Américain de Droit International; Suggestions pour un monde bien gouverné, adoptées par la Société Américaine de la Paix. Washington, 1922. 15 pages.

Classics of International Law

This series, which includes the classic works connected with the history and development of international law, was undertaken by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1906, at the suggestion of Mr. James Brown Scott, then Solicitor for the Department of State, under whose supervision as General Editor the series has since been published. On January 1, 1917, the project was transferred to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the publication of the series is being continued by the Endowment's Division of International Law, of which the General Editor of the Classics is the Director.

The republication of these Classics has been undertaken principally on account of the difficulty of procuring the texts in convenient form for scientific study. The text of each author is reproduced photographically, so as to lay the source before the reader without the mistakes which creep into a newly printed text. An introduction is prefixed to each work, giving the necessary biographical details concerning its author and stating the importance of the text and its place in international law. Tables of errata in the original are added when necessary, and notes to clear up doubts and ambiguities or to correct mistakes in the text are supplied. Each of the Classics is specially edited by an expert in international law and is accompanied by an English version made expressly for the series by a competent translator.

Ayala, Balthazar: De jure et officiis bellicis et disciplina militari. Edited by John Westlake. 2 vols. Washington, 1912. [No. 2 of the series.] Price, $7.00.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1582, with portrait of Ayala, Introduction by John Westlake, etc. xxvii+226 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate. xii+250 pages.

Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: De dominio maris. 1 vol. New York, 1923. 108+81 pages. [No. 11 of the series.] Price, $2.00.

1. Introduction by James Brown Scott.
2. A Translation of the Text, by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin.
3. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1744.
4. An Index of Authors Cited and a List of Errata in the 1744 edition, by Herbert F. Wright.

Gentili, Alberico: De legationibus libri tres. 2 vols. New York, 1924. [No. 12 of the series.] Price, $5.00.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1594, with an Introduction by Ernest Nys, and List of Errata. 38a+xvi+233 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Gordon J. Laing, with translation (by E. H. Zeydel) of Introduction by Ernest Nys, and an Index of Authors Cited by Herbert F. Wright. 38a+x+208 pages.

Gentili, Alberico: Hispanicae advocationis libri duo. 2 vols. New York, 1921. [No. 9 of the series.] Price, $5.00.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1661, with an Introduction by Frank Frost Abbott and a List of Errata. 44a+xvi+274 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Frank Frost Abbott, with an Index of Authors by Arthur Williams. 12a+x+284 pages.

Grotius, Hugo: De jure belli ac pacis libri tres. 2 vols. [No. 3 of the series.] Price, both volumes, 2½ guineas in Great Britain, $12.50 in United States; Vol. II only, 1½ guineas in Great Britain, $7.50 in United States; Vol. I not sold separately; Vol. II consists of three books each bound separately.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1646, with a portrait of Grotius. Washington, 1913. xxiv+663 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Francis W. Kelsey, with the Collaboration of Arthur E. R. Boak, Henry A. Sanders, Jesse S. Reeves and Herbert F. Wright, with an Introduction by James Brown Scott. Oxford, 1925.

Legnano, Giovanni da: De bello, de repraesaliis et de duello. Edited by Sir T. Erskine Holland. 1 vol. Oxford, 1917. xxxiii+458 pages. [No. 8 of the series.] *Out of print.*

1. Collotype of the Bologna Manuscript of *circa* 1390, with Extended and Revised Text of Same, Introduction, List of Authorities Cited, etc., by Sir T. Erskine Holland, together with Photograph of Legnano's Tomb.
2. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly.
3. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1477).

Pufendorf, Samuel von: De officio hominis et civis juxta legem naturalem libri duo. 2 vols. New York, 1927. [No. 10 of the series.]

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1682, with an introduction by Walther Schücking, and List of Errata. 30a+xxii+167 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by Frank Gardner Moore, with translation (by Herbert F. Wright) of Introduction by Walther Schücking, and Index by Herbert F. Wright. 26a+xii+150 pages.

Rachel, Samuel: De jure naturae et gentium dissertationes. Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. Washington, 1916. [No. 5 of the series.] Price, $4.00.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1676, with portrait of Rachel, Introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and List of Errata. 16a+x+335 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 16a+iv+233 pages.

Textor, Johann Wolfgang: Synopsis juris gentium. Edited by Ludwig von Bar. 2 vols. Washington, 1916. [No. 6 of the series.] Price, $4.00.

Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1680), with portrait of Textor. Introduction by Ludwig von Bar, and List of Errata. 28a+vi+148+168 pages.

Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate, with Index of Authors Cited. 26a+v+349 pages.

Vattel, E. de: Le droit des gens. 3 vols. Washington, 1916. [No. 4 of the series.] Price, $8.00.
Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of Books I and II of the First Edition (1758), with portrait of Vattel and Introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lix+541 pages.
Vol. II. A Photographic Reproduction of Books III and IV of the First Edition (1758). xxiv+376 pages.
Vol. III. A Translation of the Text, by Charles G. Fenwick, with translation (by G. D. Gregory) of Introduction by Albert de Lapradelle. lxxxviii+398 pages.

Victoria, Franciscus de: Relectiones: De Indis and De iure belli. Edited by Ernest Nys. 1 vol. Washington, 1917. 500 pages. [No. 7 of the series.] Price, $3.00.
1. Introduction by Ernest Nys, and Translation of Same, by John Pawley Bate.
2. A Translation of the Text, by John Pawley Bate.
3. Revised Text, with Prefatory Remarks, List of Errata, and Index of Authors Cited, by Herbert F. Wright.
A Photographic Reproduction of Simon's Edition (1696).

Wolff, Christian von: Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum. [No. 13 of the series.] *In press.*
1. Introduction by Otfried Nippold, and Translation of Same by Francis J. Hemelt.
2. A Translation of the Text, by Joseph H. Drake.
3. A Photographic Reproduction of the Edition of 1764.

Zouche, Richard: Juris et judicii fecialis, sive juris inter gentes, et quaestionum de eodem explicatio. Edited by Sir T. Erskine Holland. 2 vols. Washington, 1911. [No. 1 of the series.] Price, $4.00.
Vol. I. A Photographic Reproduction of the First Edition (1650), with Introduction, List of Errata, and Table of Authors, by Sir T. Erskine Holland, together with portrait of Zouche. xvi+204 pages.
Vol. II. A Translation of the Text, by J. L. Brierly. xvii+186 pages.

Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens

This series has been superseded by the **Bibliothèque Internationale Française,** under the direction of Nicholas Murray Butler and James Brown Scott. No volumes have yet appeared in the new series.

Lawrence, T. J.: Les principes de droit international. Translated from the English by Jacques Dumas and A. de Lapradelle. Oxford, 1920. xxxiv+775 pages, table analytique. Price, in Great Britain, 15s.; in U. S., $5.00.

De Louter, J.: Le droit international public positif. Translated from the Dutch by the author. 2 volumes, paged separately. Oxford, 1920. Volume I: xii+576 pages. Volume II: vi+509 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 22s.; in U. S., $7.00.

Triepel, Heinrich: Droit international et droit interne. Translated from the German by René Brunet. Paris and Oxford, 1920. vii+448 pages, table alphabétique. Price, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.50. *Out of print.*

Westlake, John: Traité de droit international. Translated from the English by A. de Lapradelle. Oxford, 1924. xix+759 pages. Price in Great Britain, 15s.; in France, fr. 50; in U. S., $5.00.

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS AND HISTORY

Nationalism and War in the Near East, by a Diplomatist (George Young). Edited by Lord Courtney of Penwith. Oxford, 1915. xxvi+434 pages. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., $4.15. *Out of print.*

The Industrial Development and Commercial Policies of the Three Scandinavian Countries, by Povl Drachmann. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1915. 130 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., $1.50 *Out of print.*

Losses of Life in Modern Wars (Austria-Hungary, France), by Gaston Bodart; and **Military Selection and Race Deterioration,** by Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. x+214 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

Economic Protectionism, by Josef Grunzel. Edited by Eugen von Philippovich. Oxford, 1916. xvi+364 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 8s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.90.

Epidemics Resulting from Wars, by Friedrich Prinzing. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1916. xii+346 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

The Colonial Tariff Policy of France, by Arthur Girault. Edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1916. x+312 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

The Five Republics of Central America: Their political and economic development and their relations with the United States, by Dana G. Munro. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xviii+332 pages, map, index. Price, $3.50. *Out of print.*

Federal Military Pensions in the United States, by William H. Glasson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1918. xiv+305 pages, index. Price, $2.50.

The Fiscal and Diplomatic Freedom of the British Oversea Dominions, by Edward Porritt. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xvi+492 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S., $4.00.

Economic Development in Denmark before and during the World War, by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xii+106 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 4s. 6d.; in U. S., $1.50.

Conscription System in Japan, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1921. xiv+245 pages, index. Price, $2.25.

Military Industries of Japan, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvi+269 pages, index. Price, $2.25.

War and Armament Loans of Japan, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xvii+221 pages, index. Price, $2.25.

War and Armament Expenditures of Japan, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xviii+314 pages, index. Price, $2.25.

Expenditures of the Sino-Japanese War, by Giichi Ono. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1922. xv+330 pages, index. Price, $2.25.

Expenditures of the Russo-Japanese War, by Gotaro Ogawa. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1923. xvi+257 pages, index. Price, $2.25.

War and Armament Taxes of Japan, by Ushisaburo Kobayashi. Edited by Baron Y. Sakatani. New York, 1923. xv+255 pages, index. Price, $2.25.

Recent Economic Developments in Russia, by K. Leites. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. 240 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

The Continental System: An Economic Interpretation, by Eli F. Heckscher. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1922. xvi+409 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $4.00.

Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile, by Guillermo Subercaseaux. Edited by David Kinley. Oxford, 1922. xii+214 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

Hispanic-American Relations with the United States, by William Spence Robertson. Edited by David Kinley. New York, 1923. xii+470 pages, index. Price, $4.00.

Losses of Life Caused by War: Part I—Up to 1913, by Samuel Dumas; **Part II—The World War,** by K. O. Vedel-Petersen. Edited by Harald Westergaard. Oxford, 1923. 182 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 6s.; in U. S., $2.00.

Preliminary Economic Studies of the War

This series, planned and begun in 1917, was intended, as its name implies, to furnish such facts and analyses of conditions as were possible during the World War and thereafter until the Economic and Social History of the World War described under the next heading could be undertaken and brought to completion. The series was planned by Dr. David Kinley, President of the University of Illinois and a member of the former Committee of Research of the Endowment, and, with the exception of Nos. 20, 21 and 23, the individual studies were edited by him.

Paper bound copies will be sent gratuitously upon application to the Secretary, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. Cloth bound copies may be purchased from the Oxford University Press, American Branch, 35 West 32d Street, New York City, for $1.00 each.

No. 1 **Early Economic Effects of the European War upon Canada,** by Adam Shortt. New York, 1918. xvi+32 pages. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
Combined with No. 2 in cloth binding. xvi+101 pages.

No. 2 **The Early Effects of the European War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Chile,** by L. S. Rowe. New York, 1918. xii+63 pages. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*
Combined with No. 1 in cloth binding. xvi+101 pages.

No. 3 **War Administration of the Railways in the United States and Great Britain**, by Frank Haigh Dixon and Julius H. Parmelee. New York, 1918. xiv+155 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, with supplementary chapters, New York, 1919. x+203 pages, index.

No. 4 **Economic Effects of the War upon Women and Children in Great Britain**, by Irene Osgood Andrews, assisted by Margaret A. Hobbs. New York, 1918. x+190 pages. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, New York, 1921 xii+255 pages, index.

No. 5 **Direct Costs of the Present War**, by Ernest L. Bogart. New York, 1918. x+43 pages. *Out of print.*
Revised edition issued as No. 24.

No. 6 **Effects of the War upon Insurance, with Special Reference to the Substitution of Insurance for Pensions**, by William F. Gephart. New York, 1918. viii+302 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*

No. 7 **The Financial History of Great Britain, 1914-1918**, by Frank L. McVey. New York, 1918. vi+101 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 8 **British War Administration**, by John A. Fairlie. New York, 1919. xii+302 pages, index.

No. 9 **Influence of the Great War upon Shipping**, by J. Russell Smith. New York, 1919. x+357 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 10 **War Thrift**, by Thomas Nixon Carver. New York, 1919. vi+68 pages.
Combined with No. 13 in cloth binding, New York, 1919. vi+68+vi+192 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 11 **Effects of the Great War upon Agriculture in the United States and Great Britain**, by Benjamin H. Hibbard. New York, 1919. x+232 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 12 **Disabled Soldiers and Sailors: Pensions and Training**, by Edward T. Devine, assisted by Lillian Brandt. New York, 1919. vi+471 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 13 **Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States** by Thomas Nixon Carver. New York, 1919. vi+192 pages.
Combined with No. 10 in cloth binding, New York, 1919. vi+68+vi+192 pages. *Out of print.*

No. 14 **British Labor Conditions and Legislation during the War**, by M. B. Hammond. New York, 1919. x+335 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*

No. 15 **Effects of the War on Money, Credit and Banking in France and the United States**, by B. M. Anderson, jr. New York, 1919. viii+227 pages, index. *Cloth-bound copies out of print.*

No. 16 **Negro Migration during the War**, by Emmett J. Scott. New York, 1920. viii+189 pages, bibliography, index. *Out of print.*

No. 17 **Early Effects of the War upon the Finance, Commerce and Industry of Peru**, by L. S. Rowe. New York, 1920. vi+60 pages.

No. 18 **Government Control and Operation of Industry in Great Britain and the United States during the World War**, by Charles Whiting Baker. New York, 1921. viii+138 pages, index.

No. 19 **Prices and Price Control in Great Britain and the United States during the World War**, by Simon Litman. New York, 1920. x+331 pages, index. *Out of print.*

No. 20 **To be announced later.**

No. 21 **The Cooperative Movement in Jugoslavia, Rumania and North Italy**, by Diarmid Coffey. New York, 1922. viii+99 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*

No. 22 **To be announced later.**

No. 23 **Effects of the War upon French Economic Life:** A collection of five monographs, edited by Charles Gide. Oxford, 1923. 197 pages, index. *In cloth binding only.*

No. 24 **Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War**, by Ernest L. Bogart. Revised edition of No. 5. New York, 1919. viii+338 pages, index. *Out of print.*
Second (revised) edition, New York, 1920. viii+338 pages, index. *Paper-bound copies out of print.*

No. 25 **Government War Contracts**, by J. Franklin Crowell. New York, 1920. xiv+357 pages, index.

Economic and Social History of the World War

Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, is general publisher for the entire Series as listed below, and has available at all times copies of all volumes so far as published by the various foreign publishers.

British Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes which have already appeared may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England.

Allied Shipping Control: An Experiment in International Administration, by J. A. Salter, C. B. 1921. xxiv+372 pages, 1 chart, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S. $3.00.

War Government of the British Dominions, by Arthur Berriedale Keith, D. C. L., D. Litt. 1921. xvi+354 pages, bibliography, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

[1]**Prices and Wages in the United Kingdom, 1914–1920,** by Arthur L. Bowley, Sc. D. 1921. xx+228 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

A Manual of Archive Administration, including the Problems of War Archives and Archive Making, by Hilary Jenkinson. 1922. xx+243 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

[1]**The Cotton Control Board,** by Hubert D. Henderson, M. A. 1922. xiv+76 pages. Price in Great Britain, 5s.; in U. S., $1.50.

Bibliographical Survey of Contemporary Sources for the Economic and Social History of the War, by M. E. Bulkley. 1922. xix+648 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

[1]**Labour Supply and Regulation,** by Humbert Wolfe. 1923. xvi+422 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

[1]**The British Coal-Mining Industry during the War,** by Sir Richard A. S. Redmayne. 1923. xvi+348 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

Food Production in War, by Sir Thomas Hudson Middleton. 1923. xx+373 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

[1]**Workshop Organization,** by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xvi+186 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

[1]**Trade Unionism and Munitions,** by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xvi+251 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

[1]**Labour in the Coal-Mining Industry (1914–1921),** by G. D. H. Cole. 1923. xiv+274 pages. Price in Great Britain 7s. 6d.; in U. S., $2.50.

The Industries of the Clyde Valley during the War, by W. R. Scott and J. Cunnison. 1924. xvi+224 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S., $3.00.

Experiments in State Control at the War Office and the Ministry of Food, by E. M. H. Lloyd, 1924. xxiv+460 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S. $4.00.

British Archives and the Sources for the History of the World War, by Dr. Hubert Hall, 1925. xxi+445 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 16s.; in U. S., $5.00.

British War Budgets, by F. W. Hirst and J. E. Allen. 1926. xiv+495 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 15s.; in U. S. $5.00.

Rural Scotland during the War, by D. T. Jones, J. F. Duncan, H. M. Conacher and W. R. Scott. 1926. xvi+311 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 12s. 6d.; in U. S. $4.00.

The War and the Shipping Industry, by C. Ernest Fayle. 1927. xxiv+472 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 17s.; in U. S. $6.00.

War and Insurance, by Norman Hill, S. G. Warner, S. Preston, E. A. Sich, Arthur Watson, William Beveridge and William Schooling. 1927. xii+283 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 10s. 6d.; in U. S. $4.00.

Austrian and Hungarian Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, Universitäts-Buchdrucker, VII, Kandlgasse 19–21, Vienna, Austria.

[1] The seven volumes by Cole, Bowley, Redmayne, Wolfe, and Henderson, forming a collection on "Labour Problems of War and after War," are available in Great Britain at the special price of 42s.

Bibliographie der Wirtschafts-und Sozialgeschichte des Weltkrieges, by Othmar Spann. 1923. xvi+152 pages, index. Price in Vienna, ost. S 6.70; in U. S. $1.50.

Das Geldwesen im Kriege, by Dr. Alexander Popovics. 1925. xix+185 pages, index. Price in Vienna, ost. S 12—; in U. S. $4.00.

Die Kohlenversorgung im Österreich während des Krieges, by Ing. Emil Homann-Herimberg. 1925. xxvi+163 pages, 42 tables. Price in Vienna, ost. S 14—; in U. S. $4.00.

Österreichische Regierung und Verwaltung im Weltkriege, by Dr. Joseph Redlich. 1925. xix+303 pages. Price in Vienna, ost. S 14—; in U. S. $3.50.

Die Äussere Wirtschaftspolitik Österreich-Ungarns: Mitteleuropäische Pläne, by Dr. Gustav Gratz and Dr. Richard Schüller. 1925. xv+334 pages. Price in Vienna, ost. S 15.60; in U. S. $4.00.

Volksgesundheit im Krieg, by Doctors Bókay, Breitner, Economo, Edelmann, Elias, Finger, Helly, Hockauf, Kassowitz, Kirchenberger, Kyrle, Mayerhofer, Müller-Deham, Nobel, Raschofsky, Schacherl, Steiner and Wagner, edited with Introduction by Dr. Clemens von Pirquet. 1926. Vol. I: xiii+428 pages; Vol. II: 330 pages. Price in Vienna, ost. S 43—; in U. S. $8.00.

Die Regelung der Volksernährung im Kriege, by Hans Loewenfeld-Russ. 1926. xxvi+403 pages. Price in Vienna, ost. S 24—; in U. S. $6.00.

Die Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse im Kriege, by Ferdinand Hanusch and Emanuel Adler. 1927. xxxii+440 pages. Price in Vienna, ost. S 26—; in U. S. $6.00.

Die Kriegswirtschaft in den okkupierten Gebieten, by Hugo Kerchnawe, Felix Sabotka, Rudolf Mitzka, Ludwig Leidl, Alfred Krauss. 1927. Price to be announced.

Belgian Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49, Boulevard St.-Michel, Paris, France.

Le ravitaillement de la Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande, by Albert Henry. 1924. 210 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 20; in U. S. $2.00.

La législation et l'administration allemandes en Belgique, by Marcel Vauthier and Jacques Pirenne. Price in Paris, fr. 30; in U. S. $2.00.

Le Secours de chômage en Belgique pendant l'occupation allemande, by Ernest Mahaim. 1926. xii+303 pages, index. Price in Paris, fr. 35; in U. S. $2.50.

L'Industrie belge pendant l'occupation allemande, by Charles de Kerchove. 1927. Price to be announced.

Czechoslovak Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England.

Financial Policy of Czechoslovakia during the First Year of its History, by Alois Rašín. 1923. xvi+160 pages, index. Price, in Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; in U. S. $2.50.

French Series

Paper bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, Les Presses Universitaires de France, 49, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, France.

Le problème de régionalisme, by Henri Hauser. 1924. xii+176 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 20; in U. S. $2.00.

L'Industrie textile en France pendant la guerre, by Albert Aftalion. 1925. xii+264 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 20; in U. S. $2.00.

L'Industrie française pendant la guerre, by Arthur Fontaine. 1925. xii+504 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 40; in U. S. $4.00.

Les forces hydro-électriques pendant la guerre, by Raoul Blanchard. 1925. xii+128 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 15; in U. S. $1.50.

Bibliographie méthodique de l'histoire économique et sociale de la France pendant la guerre, by Camille Bloch. 1925. xxxvi+919 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 100; in U. S. $4.00.

Mouvement des prix et des salaires pendant la guerre, by Lucien March. 1925. xii+335 pages, index. Price in Paris, fr. 32; in U. S. $3.00.

L'Agriculture pendant la guerre, by Michel Augé-Laribé. 1925. xii+331 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 25; in U. S. $2.00.

Le contrôle de ravitaillement de la population civile, by Pierre Pinot. 1925. xii+317 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 20; in U. S. $2.00.

Les formes du gouvernement de guerre, by Pierre Renouvin. 1925. xii+185 pages, index. Price in Paris, fr. 16; in U. S. $2.00.

Lyon pendant la guerre, by Edouard Herriot. 1925. xvi+99 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 12.50; in U. S. $1.00.

La vie économique à Bordeaux pendant la guerre, by Paul Courteault. 1925. xii+99 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 7.50; in U. S. about $1.50.

Tours et la guerre, étude économique et sociale, by Michel Lhéritier and Camille Chautemps. 1926. xii+71 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 8; in U. S. $1.00.

Bourges pendant la guerre, by C. J. Gignoux. 1926. xvi+64 pages. Price $1.00; in Paris fr. 8.

Rouen pendant la guerre, by M. J. Levainville. 1926. xii+61 pages. Price $0.60; in Paris fr. 8.

Marseille pendant la guerre, by P. Masson. 1926. xii+77 pages. Price $1.00; in Paris fr. 9.

Paris pendant la guerre, by Henri Sellier, A. Bruggeman and Marcel Poëte. 1926. xii+105 pages. Price $1.00; in Paris, fr. 10.

Les dépenses de guerre de la France, by Gaston Jèze. 1926. xii+229 pages, index. Price in Paris, fr. 20; in U. S. $2.00.

Les finances de guerre de la France, by Henri Truchy. 1926. xii+171 pages, index. Price in Paris, fr. 15; in U. S. $1.50.

La main-d'œuvre étrangère et coloniale pendant la guerre, by B. Nogaro and Lucien Weil. 1926. xii+79 pages. Price in Paris, fr. 8; in U. S. $1.00.

Politique et fonctionnement des transports par chemin de fer pendant la guerre, by Marcel Peschaud. 1926. xii+305 pages, index. Price $3.00; in Paris, fr. 35.

La navigation intérieure en France pendant la guerre, by G. de Kerviler. 1926. xii+130 pages, index. Price $1.50; in Paris, fr. 16.

L'Afrique du Nord pendant la guerre, by Augustin Bernard. 1926. xx+144 pages, index. Price in Paris fr. 18; in U. S. $1.50.

La santé et le travail des femmes, by Marcel Frois. 1926. Price in Paris fr. 20; in U. S. about $2.00.

L'Organisation de la République pour la paix, by Henri Chardon. 1927. xxvii+163 pages, index. Price $1.50; in Paris, fr. 18.

De la lutte contre la cherté par les organisations privées, by Ch. Gide and Daudé-Bancel. 1927. xii+47 pages, index. Price in Paris, fr. 9; in U. S. $0.75.

Les bois d'œuvre pendant la guerre, by Georges Chevalier. 1927. Price in Paris, fr. 25; in U. S. $1.50.

Chômage et placement, by A. Créhange. 1927. Price in Paris, fr. 20; in U. S. $1.50.

German Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Neckerstrasse 121/123, Stuttgart, Germany.

Geistige und Sittliche Wirkungen des Krieges in Deutschland, by Otto Baumgarten, Erich Foerster, Arnold Rademacher and Wilhelm Flitner. 1927. Price in Germany 16 M; in U. S. $5.00.

Die Deutsche Staatsfinanzwirtschaft in Kriege, by Walter Lotz. 1927. Price in Germany 9 M; in U. S. $2.50.

Die Staatsverwaltung der Besetzten Gebiete, by Ludwig von Kohler. Price in Germany 11 M; in U. S. $3.50.

Italian Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, Gius. Laterza & Figli, Bari, Italy.

La salute pubblica in Italia durante e dopo la guerra, by Giorgio Mortara. 1925. xxiii+577 pages, index. Price in U. S. $5.00; in Italy 70 lire.

Il Piemonte e gli effetti della guerra sulla sua vita economica e sociale, by Giuseppe Prato. 1925. xv+241 pages, index. Price in U. S. $2.50; in Italy 36 lire.

La legislazione economica della guerra, by Alberto De Stefani. 1926. xxxii+544 pages, index. Price $5.00; in Italy 70 lire.

L'Alimentazione e la politica annonaria in Italia, by Riccardo Bachi, **con una appendice su "Il Rifornimento dei viveri dell'esercito italiano"** by Gaetano Zingali. 1926. xxviii +660 pages, index. Price $5.00; in Italy 70 lire.

Finanza di guerra, by Luigi Einaudi. 1927. Price to be announced.

The Netherland Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford, England.

War Finances in the Netherlands up to 1918, by M. J. van der Flier. 1923. xv+150 pages, index. Price in Great Britain, 5s.; in U. S. $1.50.

Scandinavian Series

Cloth bound copies of this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, P. A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag, Stockholm, Sweden.

Bidrag till Sveriges ekonomiska och sociala Historia under och efter Världskriget, by Eli F. Heckscher, Kurt Bergendal, Olof Edström, Olof Ekblom, Otto Järte, Fabian von Koch, Carl Mannerfelt and K. G. Tham. 1926. xv+304 pages, index. Price to be announced.

American Series

Cloth bound copies of this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War, compiled by Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness. 1926. xlvii+532 pages, index. Price in U. S. $5.25.

Translated and Abridged Series

Cloth bound copies of the volumes in this series may be purchased from the Endowment's publishers, Yale Univerity Press, New Haven, Conn.

French Industry during the War, by Arthur Fontaine. 1926. xxviii+477 pages. Price $5.75.

The Forms of War Government in France, by Pierre Renouvin. 1927. xvi+166 pages, index. Price $2.50.

Agriculture and Food Supply in France during the War, by Michel Augé-Laribé and Pierre Pinot. 1927. xix+328 pages. Price $4.00.

INDEX

INDEX

Académie de droit international: Recueil des cours, 95–6.
Academy of International Law at The Hague: 155; members of Curatorium, xv–xvi; progress and program of courses, 75–9; publication of lectures, 95–6.
Acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift, 4–5.
Acquisition and Government of Backward Territory, by Mark F. Lindley, 99.
Adams, Thomas Sewall, 124.
Adams, W. G. S., 116.
Adelswärd, Baron Theodor, xi.
Adler, Emanuel, 116.
Administration, x.
Ador, Gustav, xi.
Aereboe, Dr., 120.
Aftalion, Albert, 118, 131.
Agan, Joseph Eugene, 80.
Ahmed Zeki Pasha, Arabic Library of, 17.
Allen, J. E., 115, 126–7.
Allotments: special contingency, 62–3; statement showing condition of, 138–42.
Alvarez, Alejandro, xv.
American and British Claims Arbitration, Report of, 98.
American Committee of the Geneva Institute, 46.
American Institute of International Law: sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 31; codification work, 72–4.
American Journal of International Law, 93.
American Library Association, 44–5.
American Peace Society, 48.
American series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 124.
Andréades, André, 121.
André-Prudhomme, M., 89.
Antipa, G., 122.
Anziferoff, A. N., 123.
Anzilotti, Dionisio, xv, 89.
Apostol, Paul N., 122.
Appell, Paul, x, xi.
Apponyi, Albert, 117.
Appropriations: requirements for, 27–8, 144–6; statement showing condition of, 137; made by trustees, 151–2.
Arabic Library of Ahmed Zeki Pasha, 17.
Arbitrations, Collection of International, by John Bassett Moore, 85.
Assets and liabilities for fiscal year 1926, 135.
Association of Students and Former Students of Hague Academy, 76.
Astroff, Nicholas J., 123.
Auditors' report, 143, 151.
Augé-Laribé, Michel, 118, 125.
Aupetit, Albert, 119.
Austria-Hungary, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xvii–xviii.
Austrian and Hungarian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 116–17.

Babcock, Earle B., Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen, x, 59, 61, 62, 147.
Bachi, Riccardo, 121.
Bacon, Robert, vii.
Bajkitch, Velimir, 124.
Baltic Countries, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii. *See also* Scandinavian series.
Bancroft, Edgar A., vii.
Baraduc-Muller, L., 119.
Barra, Francisco Leon de la, xi.
Batcheff, M. O., 123.
Baumgarten, Otto, 119.
Belgian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 117.
Belgium: editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xvii.
Belli, Pierino, *De re militari et de bello*, 85.
Beneš, E., xi.
Bergendal, Kurt, 124.
Bernadsky, Michael V., 122.
Bernard, Augustin, 118.
Bernard, Léon, 119.
Beveridge, Sir William, xvi, 115.
Biblioteca Interamericana, 59, 176.
Bibliothèque Internationale de Droit des Gens: sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 31; list of publications, 186.
Bibliothèque Internationale Française, xv.
Bilimovich, Alexander D., 123.
Blanchard, Raoul, 118, 131.
Bloch, Camille, 118.
Bonn, Moritz J., x, 59.
Bordewyk, H. W. C., 121.
Boulin, Pierre, 119, 125.
Bouryshkine, Paul A., 123.
Boutillier du Retail, 119.
Bowley, A. L., 115.
Braikevich, Michael B., 123.
Braithwaite, W. T., 123.
Bratianu, Vintila, 122.
Briarcliff Conference, 41–3.
British Institute of International Affairs, 62.
British Medical Students, visit to America, 64–5.
British series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 115–16.
Brookings, Robert S.: vi, vii; member of Special Committee on Policy, 159.
Brown, Ammi, 84.
Brown, E. Cunyngham, 116.
Bruggeman, A., 118, 119.
Brunner, Colonel, 117.
Bücher, Hermann, xviii, 120.
Budapest, University of, 63.

Bulgarian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 117–18.
Bulkley, Miss M. E., 115.
Bumm, Franz, 120.
Burke, Thomas, vii.
Bursar, 21.
Busila, Mr., 122.
Bustamante y Sirvén, Antonio S. de, 91.
Butler, Nicholas Murray: vi, vii, xv, 43; President, vi, vii, 151; Chairman of Executive Committee, vi, vii; Director of Division of Intercourse and Education, vi, vii, x; annual report as Director, Division of Intercourse and Education, 35–67; member, Special Committee on Policy, 159.
By-Laws, 9–14.
Bynkershoek, Cornelius van: *De foro legatorum*, 85; *Quaestionum juris publici libri duo*, 84.

Cadwalader, John L., vii.
Cahen-Salvador, M., 119.
Calitsunakis, Demetre, 121.
Cambridge University Medical Society, 64–5.
Cangardel, Henri, 119.
Cantacuzino, J., 122.
Capo Rodriguez, Pedro, 87.
Carnegie, Andrew: letter to Trustees, 1–3; gift accepted, 4–5.
Carnegie Corporation, special grant of, 17, 18, 27, 151.
Carnegie Professorships in International Relations, 17, 62, 103, 158.
Caron, Pierre, 119.
Carpentier Alting, J. H., 122.
Cassin, M., 119.
Catellani, Enrico L., xiv.
Centre Européen (European Centre), Division of Intercourse and Education: 155; Comité d'Administration, x, 59, 60, 61; publications of, 177.
Chaire Carnegie, 60.
Chardon, Henri, 118.
Charitakis, G., 121.
Charter of the Endowment, proposed, 68.
Chautemps, C., 118.
Chevalier, Georges, 118.
Choate, Joseph H., vii.
Classics of International Law: xv, 81–5; sales and gratuitous distribution of, 31; list of publications, 184–6.
Clémentel, Etienne, 119.
Cock Buning, W. de, 122.
Codification of international law: encouragement given to, by Division of International Law, 68; work of Institute of International Law and American Institute of International Law, 68–74.
Cohn, Einar, 124.
Cole, G. D. H., 115.
Collinet, Paul, 119.
Collins, Sir William J., x, xi.
Comité d'Administration of the Centre Européen, x, 59.
Comité France-Amérique, 62.
Commission mixte de réclamations germano-américaine . . . Décisions administratives et opinions, etc., translated by J. Witenberg, 99–100.
Commission of Jurists. *See* Jurists, Official Commission of.
Conacher, H M., 115, 127–8.
Conciliation Internationale, publication, 61–2, 177.
Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects, resolution regarding Fellowships in International Law, 79–80.
Conference on International Problems and Relations, 41–3.
Conseil d'Honneur, of the Centre Européen, xi–xiv.
Consultative Committee of Institut de Droit International, xiv–xv.
Coronis, Spyridon, 121.
Correspondents, Special, x, 37, 63.
Courteault, Paul, 118.
Créhange, A., 118.
Crocker, Henry G., Division Assistant, Division of International Law, xiv.
Cru, J. N., 119.
Cunnison, J., 115.
Curatorium of Academy of International Law at The Hague, xv–xvi.
Czechoslovak series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 118.

Danailov, G. T., 117.
Daudé-Bancel, M., 118.
Davis, H. W. C., xvi.
Davis, John W., vi, vii.
Day, J. P., 115.
Dearle, N. B., 115.
Delahache, Georges, 119.
Delano, Frederic A.: vi, vii; Assistant Treasurer, vi, vii; member of Finance Committee, vi, vii, 151; member of Special Committee on Policy, 159.
Deploige, Monsignor Simon, xi.
Depository libraries: 21–4; list of, 161–71.
De re militari et de bello, by Pierino Belli, 85.
Descamps, Baron, xv.
De Stefani, Alberto, 121.
Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, 62.
De Visscher, Charles, 90.
Dhé, Paul, 119.
Dieckmann, Dr., 120.
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations, by William R. Manning, Spanish edition, 86–7.
Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning Latin-American Nations, 1831–1860, by William R. Manning, 87–8.
Disbursements for fiscal year 1926, 136.
Distribution of publications, 25–6, 29–34.
Division of Economics and History: vi; organization, xvi–xix; sales and gratuitous distribution of publications 32–4; annual

report of the Director, 103–12; list of publications, 186–92.
Division of International Law: vi; organization, xiv–xvi; sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 30–1; annual report of the Director, 68–102; list of publications, 178–86.
Division of Intercourse and Education: vi; organization, x–xiv; sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 29; annual report of the Director, 36–67; list of publications, 173–8.
Dodge, Cleveland H., vii.
Drake, Joseph H., 84.
Dufourmantelle, Maurice, 94.
Duisberg, Carl, xviii.
Duncan, J. F., 127–8.
Dunn, Frederick Sherwood, 80.

Economics and History, Division of. *See* Division of Economics and History.
Economic and Social History of the World War: editorial boards, xvi–xix; sales and gratuitous distribution of, 32–34; report of General Editor, 103–12; report of progress, 113–25; press reviews, 125–32; list of publications, 189–92.
Editorial writers, visit to Europe, 17.
Edström, Olof, 124.
Efremoff, Jean, x, xi.
Einaudi, Luigi, xviii, 121.
Eisenstadt, Anna G., 123.
Ekblom, Olof, 124.
Elementorum jurisprudentiae universalis libri duo, by Samuel von Pufendorf, 85.
Eliot, Charles W., vii.
Enderes, Bruno von, 116.
Endowment securities and funds, transferred to Harriman National Bank, 16.
England, cooperation with, 62.
Erkelenz, Anton, 120.
Esprit International, 60–1.
European Centre. *See* Centre Européen, Division of Intercourse and Education.
Evans, Lawton B., vi, vii.
Executive Committee: list of members, vi; semi-annual report, 15; annual report, 16–18; vacancy on, 18; election to, 151.
Exner, Franz, 116.

Fatio, Guillaume, x.
Fauchille, Paul, 89.
Fayle, C. Ernest, 115.
Fellowships at Hague Academy, 76, 78–9.
Fellowships in International Law, 79–81.
Fenn, Jr., P. T., 100–1.
Finance Committee: list of members, vi; election to, 151.
Financial statement, 19–21.
Finch, George A.: Assistant Secretary, vi, x; Assistant Director, Division of International Law, xiv; annual report as Assistant Secretary, 19–28; annual report as Assistant Director of Division of International Law, 68–101.
Flier, M. J. van der, 121.
Flitner, Wilhelm, 119.
Florinsky, Michael, xix.
Foerster, Erich, 119.
Foerster, F. W., x, xi.
Fontaine, Arthur, 118, 131.
Fontaine, Henri La, xii.
Foro legatorum, De, by Cornelius van Bynkershoek, 85.
Foster, Arthur William, vii.
Foster, John W., vii.
Fox, Austen G.: vi, vii; member of Executive Committee, vi, vii.
France, editorial board for Economic and Social History of World War, xvii.
Frank, Tenney, 84.
Franks, Robert A.: vi, vii; Chairman of Finance Committee, vi, vii, 151.
French pamphlet series, 184.
French series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 118–19.
Friedenswarte, Die, 93–4.
Frisch, W., 120.
Frois, Marcel, 118.

Gardiner, Alfred G., x.
Garner, James Wilford, 96–7.
Gay, Edwin F., 124.
Gayl, W. M. E. von, 120.
Geneva Institute of International Relations, 46.
Gentili, Alberico, *De jure belli libri tres*, 84.
Gerig, John L., 66.
Gerlach, Hellmut von, x, xi.
German-American Mixed Claims Commission, Opinions of, 99–100.
German series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 119–20.
Germany: cooperation with, 62; editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii; series of, 113, 114, 119–20.
Gide, Charles, xvii, 118, 119.
Gignoux, C. J., 118.
Girault, Arthur, 119.
Giretti, Edoardo, x, xii.
Glaise-Horstenau, Colonel, 117.
Godart, Justin, xii.
Goebel, Dr., 120.
Golovine, Nicholas N., 123.
Göppert, H., 120.
Goldsmith, Peter H., 58.
Gosnell, Cullen Bryant, 80.
Grams, Gregers W., xiv.
Gratz, Gustav, xvii, 116, 117, 125, 130.
Gray, George, vii.
Great Britain: editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xvi–xvii; series of, 113, 114, 115–16.
Greece, series in Economic and Social History of the World War, 121.
Greven, H. B., xviii.
Gronsky, Paul P., 123.
Grotius, Hugo: *De jure belli ac pacis*, 81–3; *De jure praedae commentarius*, 84.

Grotius Society, 94.
Gruber, Colonel, 117.
Guggenheim, Paul, 93.
Gunther, Adolf, 120.

Hague Academy of International Law: 155; members of Curatorium, xv–xvi; progress and program of courses, 75–9; publication of lectures, 95–6.
Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1900, by James Brown Scott, French edition, 86.
Hall, Hubert, 115, 128–9.
Hamlin, Charles S.: vi, vii; member of Special Committee on Policy, 159.
Hammarskjöld, Knut Hjalmar Leonard, xiv, xv.
Hanusch, Ferdinand, 116.
Harding, G. T., 147–8.
Harriman National Bank, Endowment securities transferred to, 16.
Haskell, Henry S., Assistant to Director of Division of Intercourse and Education, x, 41.
Hauser, Henri, xvii, 118, 131.
Heckscher, Eli F., xviii, 124.
Heemskerk, Th., xv.
Heinz, Howard, vi, vii.
Hemelt, Francis J., 84.
Henderson, H. D., 115.
Henry, Albert, 117.
Herriot, Edouard, 118, 131–2.
Hersent, Georges, 119.
Hill, David Jayne, vi, vii.
Hill, Norman, 115.
Hines, Walker D., 124.
Hirsch, Dr., 120.
Hirst, Francis W., xvii, 115, 126–7.
Hoare, Sir Samuel John Gurney, xii.
Hochschule für Politik, Berlin, Dr. Shotwell's address at, 103–12.
Hoen, General, 117.
Holman, Alfred: vi, vii; visit to South America, 17, 58, 66–7, 155; member of Special Committee on Policy, 159.
Homann-Herimberg, Emil, 116, 130.
Honnorat, André, x.
Hontoria, Manuel González, 86.
Hornik, Fritz, 117.
Horst, Hans J., xii.
Houghton, Nealie Doyle, 80.
Howard, William M., vi, vii.
Huber, Michel, 119.
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 113, 114.
Hymans, Paul, xii.

Institut américain de droit international, by Stévan Tchirkovitch, 100.
Institut de Droit International: Consultative Committee of, xiv–xv; proposed meeting at Washington, 17; work for codification, 68–72.
Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales, cooperation with, 59–60, 62.
Institute for Research in Modern History at University of Budapest, 63.
Institute of International Education: 48; publications, 177–8.
Institute of International Law. *See* Institut de Droit International.
Institute of Pacific Relations, 17.
Inter-America: 176; discontinuance of publication, 58.
Interamerican Bulletins, 176.
Interamerican Digests, Economic series, 177.
Interamerican Section, 58–9.
Intercourse and Education, Division of. *See* Division of Intercourse and Education.
Interparliamentary Union, 43–4.
International Arbitration League, 63, 157.
International Conciliation, pamphlets, 37, 55–8, 157, 174–6.
International Housing and Town Planning Conference at Vienna, 63–4.
International Law, Division of. *See* Division of International Law.
International Mind Alcoves, 37, 48–52, 157.
International Relations Clubs, 37, 52–5, 157.
International Relations Course at Columbia University, 46–7.
International visits, 63–7.
Italian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 121.
Italy, editorial board for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.
Ivantsov, D. N., 123.

Jäckh, Dr. Ernst, 52.
Jaeger, Walter H. E., 80.
Jahn, Dr., 120.
Jannaccone, Pasquale, xviii, 121.
Japanese Association of International Law, 90.
Japanese Research Committee, xix.
Japanese Review of International Law, 90–1.
Japanese series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 122.
Járte, Otto, 124.
Jenkinson, Hilary, 115.
Jèze, Gaston, 118, 119, 125.
Johnson, Alain S., 124.
Jones, Amy Heminway, Division Assistant, Division of Intercourse and Education, x, 41.
Jones, David T., 115, 127–8.
Jones, Thomas, xvii, 116.
Journal du droit international, 89.
Jure belli libri tres, De, by Alberico Gentili, 84.
Jure naturae et gentium libri octo, De, by Samuel von Pufendorf, 85.
Jurists, Official Commission of, at Rio de Janeiro, 74, 151.
Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum, by Christian von Wolff, 84.

Kant-Gesellschaft, Berlin, 62.
Kaufmann, Wilhelm, xiv.
Kayden, Eugene M., 123.
Keilhau, Wilhelm, 124.
Keith, A. B., 115.
Kelsey, Francis W., 82.

Kerchnawe, General, 116.
Kerchove, Count Charles, 117.
Keynes, J. M., xvii.
Klose, Colonel, 117.
Kobayashi, Mr., 122.
Koch, Fabian von, 124.
Köhler, L. F. von, 120.
Kohn, Stanislas S., 123.
Koo, Wellington, xii.
Kossinsky, Vladimir A., 123.
Krauss, General, 116, 117.
Kries, W. von, 120.

Lagerheim, Alfred, xii.
Landau, Mark A., 123.
Lange, Christian L., x.
Langenhove, F. J. von, 117.
Lansing, Robert: vi, vii; Vice President, vi, vii, 151.
La Place, monument to, 63.
Lapradelle, A. de, 89.
Law and Procedure of International Tribunals, by Jackson H. Ralston, 97–8.
Layton, W. T., 116.
League of Nations, cooperation with, recommended, 158–9.
Lechartier, Georges, x.
Legibus ac Deo legislatore, De, by Francisco Suarez, 84.
Leidl, General, 116.
Leland, Waldo G., 124, 132.
Levainville, J., 118.
Lhéritier, M., 118.
Liabilities for fiscal year 1926, 135.
Library of the Endowment, 25–7.
Lichtenberger, Henri, x.
Liepmann, Moritz, 120.
Linden, Cort van der, 75.
Lindley, Mark F., 99.
Lloyd, E. M. H., 115, 129–30.
Loewenfeld-Russ, H., 116, 130.
Lorenz, Charlotte, 120.
Lotz, Walter, 119, 125.
Louter, J. de, 84.
Lou Tseng-Tsiang, xii.
Lowden, Frank O., vi, viii.
Lusitania case, opinion in, 99–100.
Lvoff, George E., 123.
Lyon-Caen, Charles, xv.

Macfadden, A. W. J., 116.
Magoffin, Ralph van Deman, 84.
Mahaim, Ernst, 117.
Mann, Dr., 120.
Mannerfelt, Carl, 124.
Manning, William R., 87–8.
March, Lucien, 118.
Masaryk, T. G., 118.
Masson, Paul, 118.
Mather, Samuel, viii.
Matlekovits, A., 117.
Matsuoka, Mr., 122.
Mauclère, Eugène, 119.
Medical Students' visit to America, 64–5.
Meerwarth, Rudolf, 120.
Melchior, Carl Joseph, xviii.
Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Albrecht, xviii, 119, 120.
Mensdorff, Albert von, xii, 59.
Mereness, Newton D., 124, 132.
Merrivale, Lord, xi.
Methorst, H. W., 122.
Michel, Edouard, 119.
Michelson, Alexander M., 122.
Middleton, Sir Thomas, 115.
Mitrany, David, x, xviii, 63, 122.
Mitzka, General, 116.
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, x, xii.
Modern School of International Law, by James Brown Scott, 88.
Mogilansky, Nicholas N., 123.
Monchy, E. P. de, 122.
Montague, Andrew J.: vi, viii; Treasurer, vi, viii; member of Executive Committee, vi, viii; member of Special Committee on Policy, 159.
Moore, Frank Gardner, 84.
Moore, John Bassett, 85.
Morrow, Dwight W.: vi, viii; member of Finance Committee, vi, viii, 151.
Mortara, Giorgio, 121.
Murray, Gilbert, x.
Müsebeck, Dr., 119.
Mutschenbacher, Emil von, 117.
Nansen, Fridtjof, xiii.
Nerincx, Alfred, x.
Netherlands, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.
Netherlands series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 121–2.
Nielsen, Fred K., 98.
Nippold, Otfried, xiii, 84.
Nogaro, B., 118.
Nolde, Boris E., 123.
Novgorodzoff, Paul J., 123.
Nutting, Herbert C., 85.

Obolensky, Vladimir A., 123.
Odinetz, D. M., 123.
Officers of Endowment, vi.
Officio hominis et civis, De, by Samuel von Pufendorf, 83.
Ogawa, Gotaro, xix, 122.
Oka, Minoru, xiii.
Oldfather, C. E., 85.
Oldfather, W. A., 85.
Olds, Robert E., vi, viii.
Oliveira, Alberto d', xiii.
Ono, Mr., 122.
Origin of the Right of Fishery in Territorial Waters, by P. T. Fenn, Jr., 100–1.
Oualid, William, 119.

Page, Robert Newton, viii.
Pallis, Alexander A., 121.
Pap, Desider, 117.
Parker, Edwin B., vi, viii.
Passelecq, Ferdinand, 117.

Penha-Garcia, Comte de, xiii.
Percy, Leroy, vi, viii.
Perkins, George W., viii.
Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, 158.
Peschaud, Marcel, 118.
Peters, William A., vi, viii, 28, 147.
Peyerimhoff, Henri de, 119.
Peylade, Mlle M. Th., x.
Pflug, Colonel, 117.
Phillimore, Lord, xvi.
Phillipson, Coleman, 84.
Philosophy, Sixth International Congress of, 45–6.
Picard, Roger, 119.
Picquenard, M. C., 119.
Pillet, A., 89.
Pinot, P., 118, 125.
Pirenne, H., xvii, 117.
Pirquet, Clemens Freiherr von, xviii, 116, 117.
Planning and Parks Conference, 63–4.
Pocard de Kerviler, Georges, 118.
Poëte, M., 118.
Politis, Nicolas S., x, xvi.
Polner, Tikhon J., 123.
Popovics, Alexander, 130.
Porri, Vincenzo, 121.
Posthuma, F. E., 122.
Potter, Pitman B., 54.
Pralon, L., 119.
Prato, Giuseppe, 121, 132.
Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, sales and gratuitous distribution of, 32.
Press reviews of Economic and Social History of the World War, 125–32.
Preston, S., 115.
Pritchett, Henry S.: vi, viii; member of Executive Committee, vi; member of Special Committee on Policy, 159; visit to Near East, 17, 66–7, 148, 155.
Prittwitz und Gaffron, E. von, x.
Prize Law during the World War, by James Wilford Garner, 96–7.
Professors of international law and related subjects, visit to Europe, 37, 38–41.
Professorships. *See* Carnegie Professorships.
Publications: Secretary's report, 24–5; sales and gratuitous distribution of, 29–34; list of, 173–92.
Pufendorf, Samuel von: *De jure naturae et gentium libri octo*, 85; *De officio hominis et civis*, 83; *Elementorum jurisprudentiae universalis libri duo*, 85.

Quaestionum juris publici libri duo, by Cornelius van Bynkershoek, 84.

Raabl-Werner, H., 117.
Rademacher, Arnold, 119.
Ralston, Jackson H., 97–8.
Rašín, Alois, 118.
Ratzenhofer, Colonel, 116.
Receipts and disbursements for fiscal year 1926, 136.
Redlich, Joseph, x, xiii, 59, 116, 125, 129–30.
Redmayne, Richard, 115.
Reeves, Jesse S., 82.
Reiff, Henry, 80.
Renouvin, Pierre, 118, 125.
Report of American and British Claims Arbitration, 98.
Revista de Derecho Internacional, 91–2.
Revue de droit international, de sciences diplomatiques, politiques et sociales, 92.
Revue de droit international et de législation comparée, 90.
Revue générale de droit international public, 89.
Ricci, Umberto, xviii, 121.
Richemond, P., 119.
Richet, Charles, xiii.
Riedl, Richard, xvii, 117.
Rist, Charles, xvii, 119.
Rivista di diritto internazionale, 89.
Rolfe, John C., 84.
Rolin, Baron Albéric, xiv.
Romeyn, H. J., 122.
Root, Elihu: vi, viii, 43; member of the Executive Committee, vi, viii; publication of French translation of addresses of, 85–6.
Rosenbaum, E., 119, 120.
Rostworowski, Count Michel J. C., xiv.
Ruffini, Francesco, xiii.
Rumania, editor for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.
Rumanian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 122.
Rumanians, visit to America, 65–6.
Russia, editors for Economic and Social History of the World War, xviii.
Russian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 122–3.
Ruyssen, Th., x.

Sakatani, Baron Y., xix.
Salter, Arthur, 115.
Samad Khan Montazos Saltaneh, Prince, xiii.
Sanders, Henry A., 82.
Sarter, Dr., 120.
Scandinavian series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 124. *See also* Baltic Countries.
Schüller, Richard, 116.
Schmidlapp, Jacob G., viii.
Schooling, William, 115.
Schücking, Walther, xvi, 83.
Schüller, Richard, xviii, 125, 130.
Scott, James Brown: vi, viii; Secretary, vi, viii, x, 28; Secretary, Executive Committee, vi, viii; Director of Division of International Law, vi, viii, xiv; General Editor, Classics of International Law, xv; member, Curatorium of Hague Academy, xvi; president of American Institute of International Law, 74; official American delegate to Commission of Jurists at Rio de Janeiro, 74, 151; publication of lectures on modern school of international law, 88.
Scott, W. R., xvii, 115, 127–8.

Secretary, annual report of, 19–28.
Secretary's Office: sales and gratuitous distribution of publications, 29; list of publications, 173.
Seipel, Ignaz, 117.
Sellier, H., 118, 119.
Sering, Max, xviii, 120.
Serpieri, Arrigo, 121.
Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 101.
Severance, Cordenio A., viii.
Sforza, Count Carlo, x.
Shaw of Dunfermline, Baron, xiii.
Sheffield, James R., vi, viii, 18.
Sherman, Maurice S., vi, viii, 28, 147.
Shiman, Russell Gardner, 80.
Shklovsky, Isaak V., 123.
Shotwell, James T.: vi, viii, 155; member of Executive Committee, vi, viii, 151; Director of Division of Economics and History, vi, viii, xvi; General Editor, Economic and Social History of the World War, viii, xvi; annual report as Director of Division of Economics and History, 103–12; Carnegie professor at Berlin, 62; visit to Balkan States, 17, 155.
Sibert, Marcel, 89.
Sich, E. A., 115.
Simonides, Basile, 121.
Sisesti, Innescu, 122.
Skalweit, A., 120.
Slayden, James L., viii.
Smiley, Albert K., viii.
Sobotka, Felix, 116.
Societas Spinozana, 63.
Société de Législation Comparée, 94–5.
Sokoloff, Boris N., 123.
Sottile, Antoine, 92.
Southeastern Europe, Endowment work in, 17.
Southern Student Conference, 53.
Southwestern Political and Social Science Association, 54.
Spanish pamphlet series, 184.
Spanish Treatise on International Law, by Manuel González Hontoria, 86.
Spann, Othmar, 116.
Special Committee on Policy, report of, 17, 18, 28, 147, 152, 153–9.
Special Correspondents. *See* Correspondents.
Special trust fund, statement showing condition of, 137.
Stahl, Paul, 119.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., 115.
Stearns, Pauline, Division Assistant, Division of Economics and History, xvi.
Stegerwald, Adam, 120.
Straus, Oscar S.: viii, 15, 28, 147; in memoriam, 149–50.
Strawn, Silas H., vi, viii.
Strisower, Leo, xv, xvi.
Strupp, Karl, 80–1, 93.
Struve, Peter B., 123.
Suarez, Francisco, Selections from *De legibus ac Deo legislatore*, 84.
Subventions: to journals of international law, 88–94, 155; to international law societies, 94–5.
Sutherland, George, viii.
Szterényi, Joseph, 117.

Taube, Baron Michel de, xvi.
Tavenner, Eugene, 84.
Taylor, Charles L., viii.
Tchirkovitch, Stévan, 100.
Teaching of International Law, 79.
Teleszky, Johann von, 117.
Teyssaire, Jean, 86.
Tham, K. G., 124.
Thomas, Albert, 119.
Thorsteinsson, Thorstein, 124.
Tibal, André, 60.
Timm, Charles August, 81.
Torriente y Pereza, Cosme de la, xiii.
Tower, Charlemagne, ix.
Translated and Abridged series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 113, 114, 124–5.
Treasurer's report for 1926, 135–42.
Tretiakoff, Sergius N., 123.
Treub, W. F., xiv.
Truchy, Henri, 118, 125.
Trustees, Board of: vi; vacancies on, 15, 18, 28; visits abroad, 66–7, 148, 154–5, 158; semi-annual meeting, 147–8; annual meeting, 151–2.
Turin, Sergius P., 123.

Umbreit, Paul, 120.
University Settlements in Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile, 17.

Varvaressos, Kyriakos, 121.
Vatican library, cataloging on American system, 17.
Vauthier, M., 117.
Venizelos, Eleutherios, xiv.
Ville-Chabrolle, M., 119.
Vinogradoff, Sir Paul, xix.
Vissering, G., 122.
Volpe, Gioacchino, 121.

Warner, S. G., 115.
Watson, Arthur, 115.
Wehberg, Hans, 85, 93.
Weil, M., 118.
Weiss, André, xiv, xv.
Westergaard, Harald, xviii.
Westerman Holstyn, J., 122.
Wheaton, Henry, *Elements of International Law* and *History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America*, 85.
White, Andrew D., ix.
Wieser, Friedrich Freiherr von: xvii, 117; in memoriam, 133–4.
Williams, John Sharp, ix.
Wilson, George Grafton, 85.

Witenberg, J., 99–100.
Wolfe, Humbert, 115.
Wolff, Christian, von, *Jus gentium methodo scientifica pertractatum*, 84.
Woodward, Robert S., ix.
Wright, Herbert F., 82, 84.
Wright, Luke E., ix.

Yamazaki, Mr., 122.
Yovanovitch, Dragoliub, 124.
Yugoslav series, Economic and Social History of the World War, 124.

Zaalberg, C. J. P., 122.
Zagorsky, Simon O., 123.
Zeitschrift fur Internationales Recht, 92.
Zeitschrift für Volkerrecht, 92–3.
Zimmermann, Waldemar, 120.
Zingali, Gaetano, 121.
Zinsheimer, Professor, 120.

Kansas City
Public Library

Presented to the Library by

Carnegie Endowment.

10-19—5m—P

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY
134 908
UNIVERSAL LIBRARY